

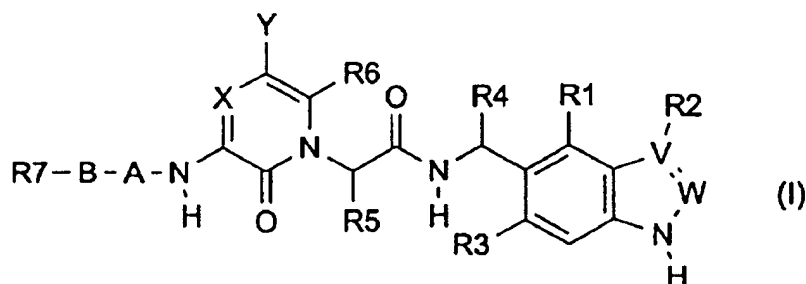


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 (54) **ANTITHROMBOTIQUES**
 (54) **ANTITHROMBOTIC AGENTS**



(57) Compounds of formula (I) (see formula I) are antithrombotic agents, having utility in a variety of therapeutic areas including the prevention and/or treatment of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) after surgery, major medical illness, paralysis, malignancy, prolonged immobilisation trauma, application of lower limb plaster casts, or fractures of the lower limbs or pelvis; recurrent DVT; DVT during pregnancy when there is a previous history thereof; reocclusion following thrombolytic therapy; chronic arterial obstruction; peripheral vascular disease; acute myocardial infarction; unstable angina; atrial fibrillation; thrombotic stroke; transient ischaemic attacks; disseminated intravascular coagulation; coagulation in extra-corporeal circuits; occlusion of arterio-venous shunts and blood vessel grafts (including coronary artery by-pass grafts); and restenosis and occlusion following angioplasty.



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ANTITHROMBOTIC AGENTS

This invention relates to a series of indole, indazole and benzimidazole
5 derivatives, which are antithrombotic agents, having utility in a variety of therapeutic
areas including the prevention and/or treatment of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) after
surgery, major medical illness, paralysis, malignancy, prolonged immobilisation
trauma, application of lower limb plaster casts, or fractures of the lower limbs or
pelvis; recurrent DVT; DVT during pregnancy when there is a previous history
10 thereof; reocclusion following thrombolytic therapy; chronic arterial obstruction;
peripheral vascular disease; acute myocardial infarction; unstable angina; atrial
fibrillation; thrombotic stroke; transient ischaemic attacks; disseminated intravascular
coagulation; coagulation in extra-corporeal circuits; occlusion of arterio-venous
shunts and blood vessel grafts (including coronary artery by-pass grafts); and
15 restenosis and occlusion following angioplasty. They also have utility as an adjunct
to thrombolytic therapy.

The compounds of the invention are potent and selective inhibitors of
thrombin, which is the final serine protease enzyme in the coagulation cascade. The
prime function of thrombin is the cleavage of fibrinogen to produce fibrin which forms
20 linear insoluble polymers which, in turn, are cross-linked by factor XIIIa, itself
activated by thrombin. In addition, thrombin regulates its own production by
activation of factors V and VIII earlier in the cascade. It also has important actions
at the cellular level, where it acts on specific receptors to cause platelet aggregation,
endothelial cell activation and fibroblast proliferation. Thus thrombin has a central
25 regulatory role in haemostasis and thrombus formation.

Clearly then, potent, selective and orally bioavailable thrombin inhibitors
represent an attractive target for the convenient therapeutic control of
thrombosis. In addition, thrombin potently causes neurite retraction and
therefore a thrombin inhibitor is of potential therapeutic utility in the treatment of
30 acute and chronic neurodegenerative disorders. Furthermore, the compounds

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disclosed herein are of potential value in the treatment of inflammatory disorders and scarring, and in wound healing.

Because of their potential as substrate mimics, arginine derivatives have been explored as thrombin inhibitors and this work led to the discovery of argatroban (see Cardiovascular Drug Rev., 1991, 9, 247). In turn, other research groups have sought to express the basic arginine function in alternative structures; for example, WO-A-95/13274 discloses amidinophenylalanine and amidinopyridylalanine derivatives as antithrombotic agents. Further variations on the theme of arginine mimicry amongst thrombin inhibitors are represented by, inter alia, the guanidinyland amidinyl-substituted heterocyclic compounds disclosed in EP-A-0623595. In general, however, compounds containing the basic arginine, amidine or guanidine function have poor oral bioavailability and are poorly selective since they inhibit trypsin as well as thrombin.

Thrombin inhibitors containing a 3-amino-2-pyridone acetamide template have been disclosed by Corvas Int Inc in PCT patent reference WO 96/18644 and COR Therapeutics Inc in WO 98/16547. Compounds of the type disclosed within WO 96/18644 and WO 98/16547 contain a guanidino function as an arginine mimic and are likely to be irreversible inhibitors of thrombin by virtue of the presence of an aldehyde or an activated carbonyl fragment.

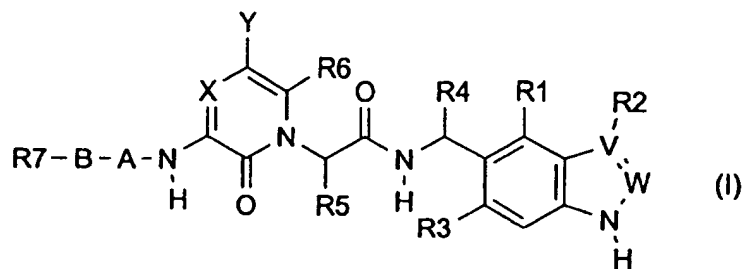
Thrombin inhibitors containing a 3-amino-2-pyridone or pyrazinone acetamide fragment and an arginine mimic which is not a guanidine or amidine have been disclosed by Merck in PCT patent reference WO 97/40024, WO 97/01338, WO 97/30708, WO 98/09987, WO 99/11267 and in Bioorg Med Chem Letters. 1997, 7, p1497; 1998, 8, p1719, 1998, 8, p817.

The present inventors have now found a class of non basic or weakly basic bicyclic heterocyclic arginine mimics which are highly potent, selective, reversible thrombin inhibitors with good oral bioavailability.

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Accordingly, the present invention provides compound of formula (I):



5

wherein:

R¹ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, perfluoro C₁-C₄ alkyl, OC₁-C₄ alkyl, fluoro or chloro;

R² is hydrogen, CH₃, or CF₃;

R³ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, perfluoro C₁-C₄ alkyl, OC₁-C₄ alkyl, fluoro or chloro;

10 R⁴ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

R⁵ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

R⁶ is hydrogen, fluoro or chloro;

C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₃-C₆ carbocyclic (eg cyclopropyl), C₃-C₆ carbocyclic C₁-C₄ alkyl wherein the alkyl and carbocyclic may optionally be substituted by C₁-C₄ alkyl or fluoro (eg

15 perfluoro C₁-C₄ alkyl), and wherein the carbocycle contains zero, one or more double bonds;

or R⁵ and R⁶ together form a bridging chain containing 2 or 3 carbon atoms;

Y is hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, bromo, methyl or CF₃;

W and X are independently CH, CF, CCl or N;

20 V is C or N;

B-A- is any one of the following fragments:

B-C(R⁸)(R⁹)-

B-CH₂-C(R⁸)(R⁹)-

B-C(R⁸)(R⁹)-CH₂-

25 B-CH₂-C(R⁸)(R⁹)-CH₂-

B-C(R⁸)(R⁹)-CH₂-CH₂-

B-CH₂-CH₂-C(R⁸)(R⁹)-

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wherein:

R^8 and R^9 are independently hydrogen, $-(CH_2)_mN(R^{10})(R^{11})$,

$-CH_2O-(CH_2)_2N(R^{10})(R^{11})$, or R^8 and R^9 together form a 4 to 6 membered ring

5 containing a nitrogen atom present as $N(R^{12})$; and

m is 0, 1 and 2 (preferably $m=1$) except where A represents $-C(R^8)(R^9)-$ when m is 1 or 2;

R^{10} and R^{11} are independently selected from hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl optionally containing an oxygen atom in the chain or at the end of the chain;

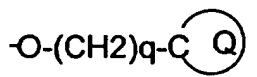
10 or R^{10} and R^{11} together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded form a 4 to 6 membered saturated heterocyclic ring wherein when the ring is six membered it may optionally contain one oxygen atom or a nitrogen atom present as $N(R^{12})$;

R^{12} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl optionally containing an oxygen atom in the chain or at the end of the chain;

15 B is phenyl or a 5 to 6 membered aromatic heterocyclic ring containing up to two heteroatoms independently selected from oxygen, sulphur and nitrogen;

R^7 (when B is phenyl or an aromatic heterocycle) is one or more of hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, perfluoro C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 alkyl, perfluoro C_1-C_6 alkyl, fluoro, chloro, or any one of the following fragments:

20 $(CH_2)_p-O-(CH_2)_2N(R^{10})(R^{11})$ where R^{10} and R^{11} are as defined above, and p is 0 or 1;



where Q , together with the C atom to which it is joined, is a 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic ring (preferably saturated) containing one nitrogen atom, said heterocyclic ring being optionally substituted by C_1-C_4 alkyl, and q is 1 or 2;

25 $-(CH_2)_r-C(R^{13})(R^{14})-(CH_2)_s-N(R^{15})(R^{16})$ where r and s are independently 0, 1 or 2 and R^{13} and R^{14} are independently hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl optionally containing one oxygen atom in the chain or at the end of the chain, or R^{13} and R^{14} together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded for a 4 to 6 membered carbocyclic saturated ring;

30 R^{15} and R^{16} are independently selected from hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl optionally containing an oxygen atom in the chain or at the end of the chain, or R^{15} and R^{16}

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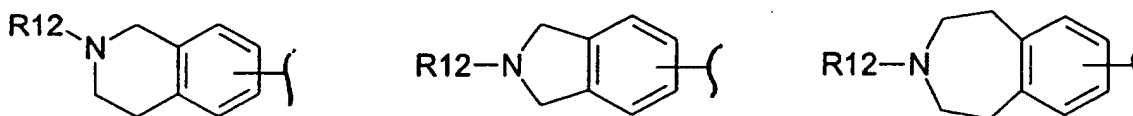
together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded form a 4 to 6 membered saturated heterocyclic ring;

- 5 or one of R^{13} or R^{14} and one of R^{15} or R^{16} together with the carbon and nitrogen

atoms to which they are bonded form a 4 to 6 membered saturated heterocyclic ring in which case the other of R^{13} or R^{14} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl, and the other of R^{15} or R^{16} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl optionally containing an oxygen atom in the chain or at

- 10 the end of the chain;

or wherein R^7 -B represents any one of the following bicyclic fragments where R^{12} is as defined above



- with the proviso that R^7 , R^8 and R^9 cannot all be hydrogen, and only one of R^7 , R^8 and R^9 contains one nitrogen atom or, when R^8 and R^9 together form a ring, said ring contains only one nitrogen atom with the proviso that one of R^8 or R^9 may be the following fragment which contains two nitrogen atoms:

(the above proviso does not apply to the subject matter of the following paragraph)

or,

- 20 B is a 4 to 7 membered saturated or partially saturated heterocyclic ring containing one or two heteroatoms wherein at least one is a nitrogen and the other is independently selected from oxygen, sulphur and nitrogen; and wherein R^7 (when B is a saturated or partially saturated heterocycle) is one or more of C_1 - C_6 alkyl or C_3 - C_6 carbocyclic or C_3 - C_6 carbocyclic C_1 - C_4 alkyl, said carbocyclic containing zero one
- 25 or more double bonds wherein said alkyl and carbocyclic optionally contain one heteroatom selected from oxygen, sulphur and nitrogen (i.e. for alkyl the heteroatoms will be in the chain or at the end of the chain) and are further optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, or C_1 - C_4 alkyl optionally containing an oxygen in the alkyl chain or at the end of the chain;
- 30 and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

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Thus in accordance with the invention, the basic (nitrogen containing) centre can be located at various positions in formula 1 with the proviso that each compound of the invention should contain a single basic centre with a pKa (defined as the log
 5 of the ionisation constant of the corresponding conjugate acid) greater than 6 (such as 6.5).

In the above definition, unless otherwise indicated alkyl and alkoxy groups having three or more carbon atoms may be straight-chain or branched chain.

Herein C₁-C₄ alkyl or C₁-C₄ alkyl containing fragment means methyl, ethyl, n-
 10 propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, isobutyl and tert-butyl; and C₁₋₆ alkyl further includes the various straight and branched pentyl and hexyl fragments (although C₁-C₄ is preferred).

C₃-C₆cycloalkyl (used hereinafter means cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl).

15 Herein C₁-C₆ alkyl optionally containing an oxygen atom in the chain or at the end of the chain includes moieties of the formula -(CH₂)_t-O-(CH₂)_u-CH₃ where t is 1 to 5 and u is 0 to 4 and in C₁-C₄ alkyl of the same definition, t is 1,2 or 3 and u is 0,1 or 2.

The following independently represent preferred subclasses of the
 20 compounds of formula I.

R¹ is hydrogen or methyl (most preferably hydrogen);

R² is hydrogen or methyl;

R³ is hydrogen or methyl (most preferably hydrogen);

R⁴ is hydrogen.

25 R⁵ is hydrogen

R⁶ is C₁-C₆ alkyl (eg methyl), C₃-C₆ carbocyclic optionally substituted by fluoro, or R⁵ and R⁶ together form a bridging chain containing 2 or 3 carbon atoms.

Y is hydrogen, chloro or bromo.

V is C

30 W is CH or N.

X is CH or N.

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R¹⁰ and R¹¹ independently represent hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl optionally containing an oxygen atom in the chain, or R¹⁰ and R¹¹ together with the nitrogen to which they are bonded form a 5 to 6 membered heterocyclic ring wherein when the ring is six
 5 membered it may optionally contain one oxygen or a nitrogen atom present as N(R¹²).

R¹² is hydrogen or C₁-C₄ alkyl optionally containing an oxygen atom in the chain or at the end of the chain.

B is phenyl or a six membered aromatic heterocyclic ring containing one nitrogen
 10 atom, wherein said phenyl or heterocyclic ring may optionally be substituted by fluoro, chloro, C₁-C₄ alkyl or OC₁-C₄ alkyl.

Also in a preferred subclass of the compounds of formula(I), B-A-represents B-CH₂-C(R⁸)(R⁹)

-(CH₂)_mN(R¹⁰)(R¹¹), -CH₂O -(CH₂)₂ N(R¹⁰)(R¹¹), where R⁸ and R⁹ are independently
 15 hydrogen, or R⁸ and R⁹ together form a 4 to 6 membered ring containing N(R¹²) m is 0, 1 and 2, and R₁₀ and R₁₁ are as defined above. More preferably, B is preferably phenyl when B-A represents B-CH₂-(R⁸)(R⁹).

When C* is chiral in B-CH₂-C*(R⁸)(R⁹), then the S-enantiomer is preferred.

20 In a preferred sub-class of compounds B is phenyl and R⁷ is -(CH₂)_r-C(R¹³)(R¹⁴)-(CH₂)_s-N(R¹⁵)(R¹⁶) wherein r,s, and R¹³ to R¹⁶ are as defined hereinbefore.

When B is phenyl, preferably R⁷ is connected at the 3 position of the phenyl ring (relative to connection to the 'A' moiety at position 1).

25 In another preferred sub-class of compounds B is a saturated or partially saturated 4 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring containing one or two heteroatoms, at least one of which is nitrogen and the other is selected from oxygen, sulphur and nitrogen; and R⁷ is R₁₇ which is substituted on the nitrogen of the heterocyclic ring and is selected from one or more of C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₃-C₆ carbocyclic or C₃-C₆
 30 carbocyclic C₁-C₄ alkyl, said carbocyclic containing zero, one or more double bonds wherein said alkyl and carbocyclic optionally contain one heteroatom selected from oxygen, sulphur and nitrogen and are further optionally substituted by one or more

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the end of the chain. More preferably the saturated or partially saturated heterocycle is furthermore optionally substituted by R_{18} which is independently selected from one or more of C_1 - C_6 alkyl, per fluoro C_1 - C_6 alkyl wherein said alkyl optionally contains
5 an oxygen atom in the chain or at the end of the chain. Still more preferably the heterocyclic ring is a 5 to 6 membered saturated heterocyclic ring, and B-A is B-C (R^8)(R^9) wherein R^8 and R^9 are as defined hereinbefore.

Preferably also, the heterocyclic ring is connected at the 2-position (i.e. adjacent the nitrogen) to the 'A' moiety.

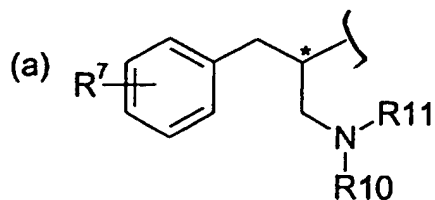
- 10 Preferably C_3 - C_8 carbocyclic and C_3 - C_8 carbocyclic C_1 - C_4 alkyl moiety of R^{17} is an optionally substituted C_3 - C_8 cycloalkyl (such as cyclopentyl) or C_3 - C_8 cycloalkyl C_1 - C_4 alkyl, (such as cyclopropylmethyl). More preferably R^{17} is cyclopropylmethyl.

More particularly, preferred radicals of R^7 -B-A are:

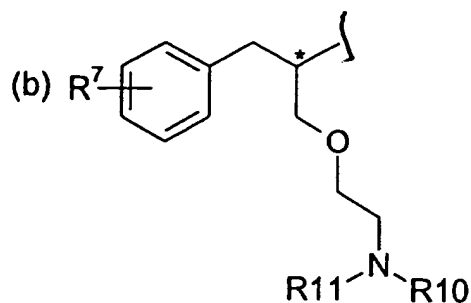
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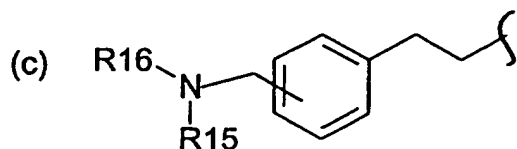
and



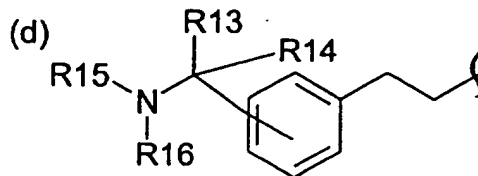
wherein R10 and R11 are as defined above and R7 is hydrogen, C1-C4 alkyl, perfluoro C1-C4 alkyl, OC1-C4 alkyl, perfluoro OC1-C4 alkyl, fluoro or chloro;



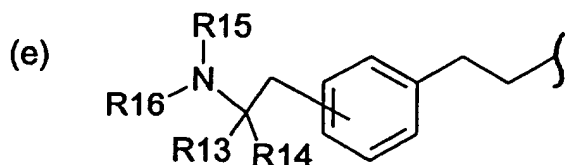
wherein R10 and R11 are as defined above;



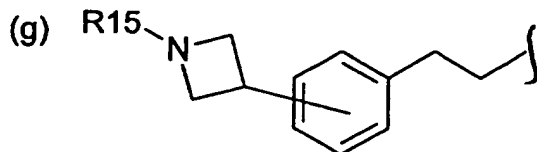
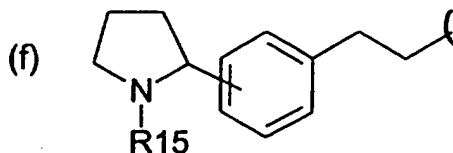
wherein R15 and R16 are as defined above;



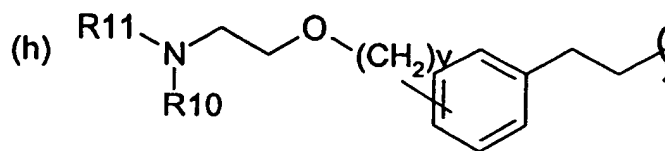
wherein R13 to R16 are as defined above;



wherein R13 to R16 are as defined above; wherein R15 is hydrogen or C1-C4 alkyl optionally containing oxygen in the chain or at the end of the chain;



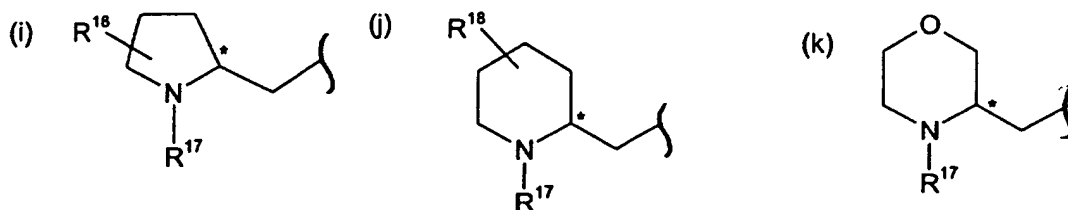
wherein R15 is hydrogen or C1-C4 alkyl optionally containing oxygen in the chain or at the end of the chain;



wherein R10 and R11 are as defined above, and v is 0 or 1:

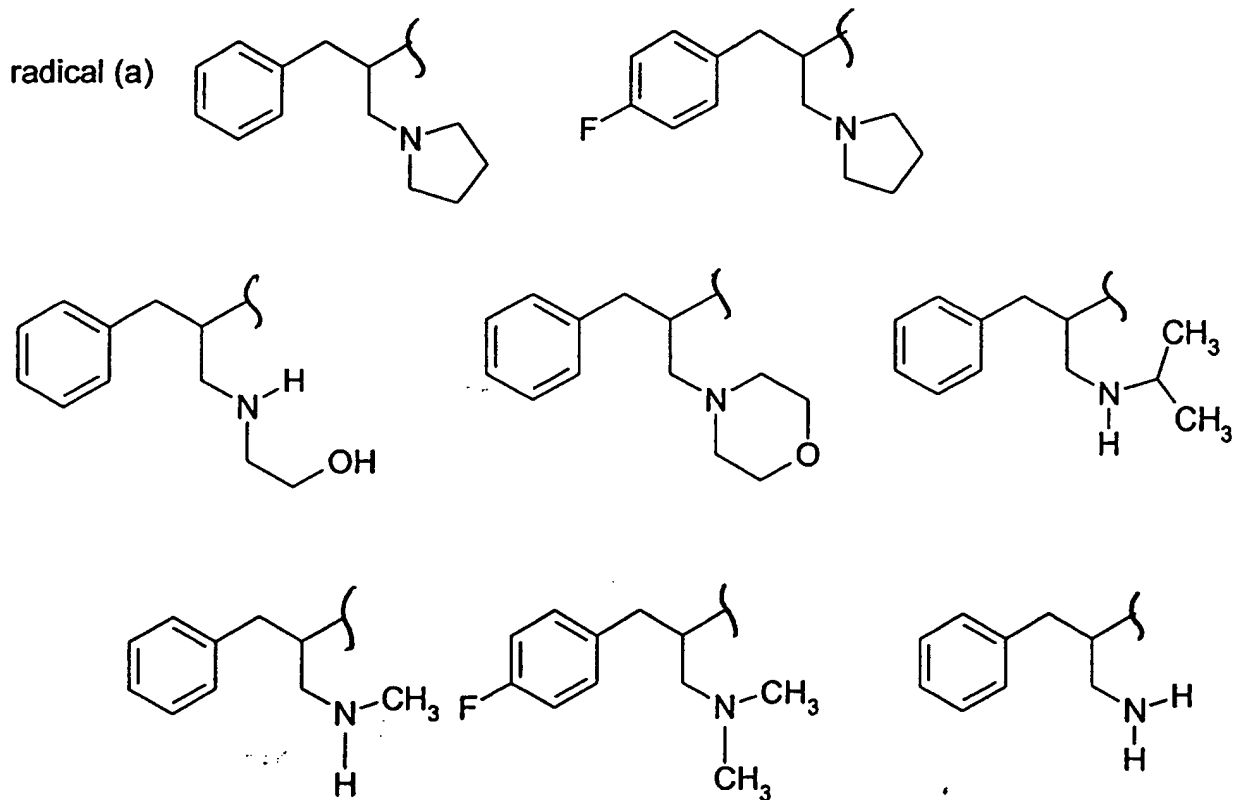
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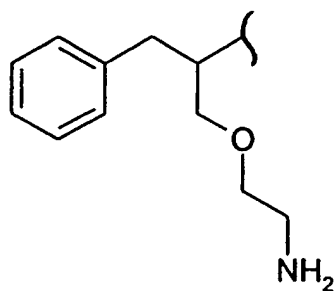


Wherein R17 and R18 in (i), (j) and (k) are as defined herebefore.

5 Examples of radicals (a) to (k) are shown below.



10 radical (b)



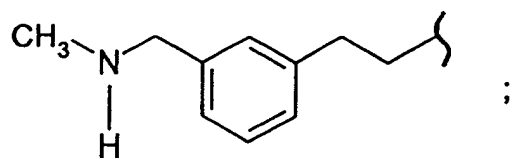
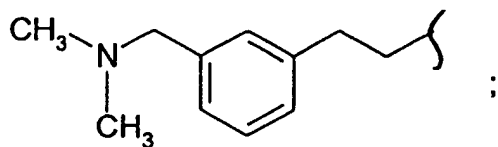
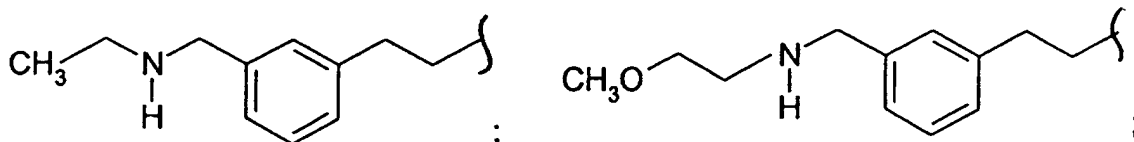
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(wherein the S-enantiomer is preferred for fragments (a) and (b)).

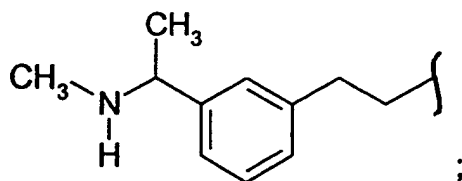
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radical (c)



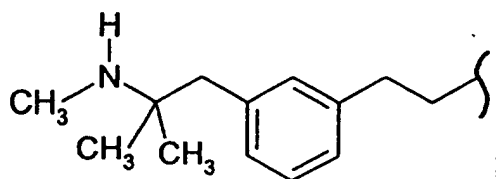
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radical (d)

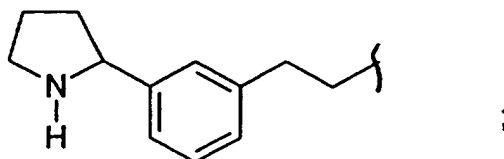


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radical (e)



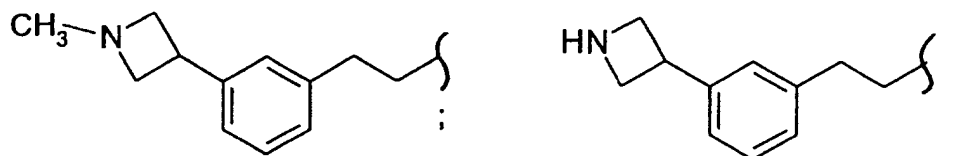
20 radical (f)



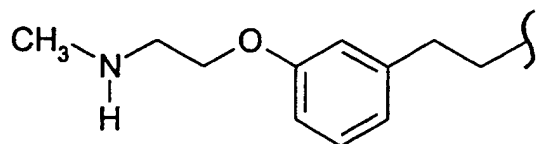
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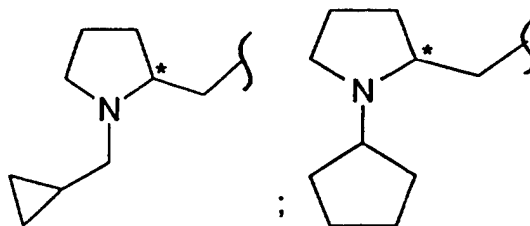
radical (g)



5 radical (h)

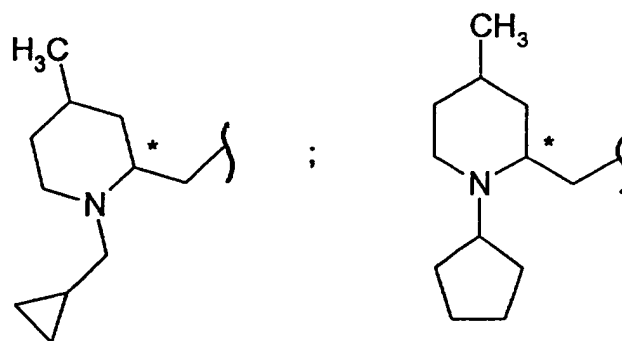


radical (l)

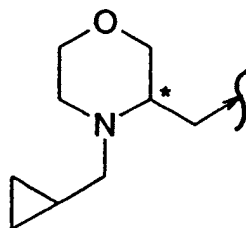


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radical (j)



15 radical (k)



Preferred compounds according to the invention are as follows:

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(*R,S*)-2-[3-[(2-amino-1-benzylethyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyridinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide;

2-[3-(3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenethylamino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-
5 (1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide;

2-[3-chloro-5-(3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenethylamino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide;

2-[3-[(1*S*)-1-benzyl-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide;

10 2-[3-[(1*S*)-1-benzyl-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide;

2-[3-[[[(2*R,S*)-3-(dimethylamino)-2-phenylpropyl]amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide;

N-[(3-Methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-3-[(3-

15 [(methylamino)methyl]phenethyl]amino)-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide;

2-[3-[[[(1*S*)-1-benzyl-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(6-methyl-1*H*-indazol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

2-[3-[[3-(3-azetidiny]phenethyl]amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

20 *N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-3-[[3-(1-methyl-3-azetidiny]phenethyl]amino)-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide;

2-[3-[[3-[(2-methoxyethyl)amino]methyl]phenethyl]amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

2-[3-[[[(2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl]methyl]amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-
25 pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

2-[3-[[[(2*R*)-1-cyclopentylpyrrolidinyl]methyl]amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

N-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-2-oxo-3-[[[(2*R*)-1-tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-ylpyrrolidinyl]methyl]amino)-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide;

30 *N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-3-[[[(2*R*)-1-[(1-methylcyclopropyl)methyl]pyrrolidinyl]methyl]amino]-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide;

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2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-(2-methoxyethyl)pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

N-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-3-(((2*R*)-1-

5 neopentylpyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide;

2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-isobutylpyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-(2-methoxyethyl)pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

10 2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-cyclopentylpyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)piperidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

15 Preferably the compounds of the invention are selected from:

2-[3-(3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenethylamino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide;

2-[3-[(1*S*)-1-benzyl-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide;

20 *N*-[(3-Methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-3-[(3-

[(methylamino)methyl]phenethyl]amino)-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide;

2-[3-[(3-[(2-methoxyethyl)amino]methyl]phenethyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

25 2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-cyclopentylpyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-isobutylpyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

30 and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

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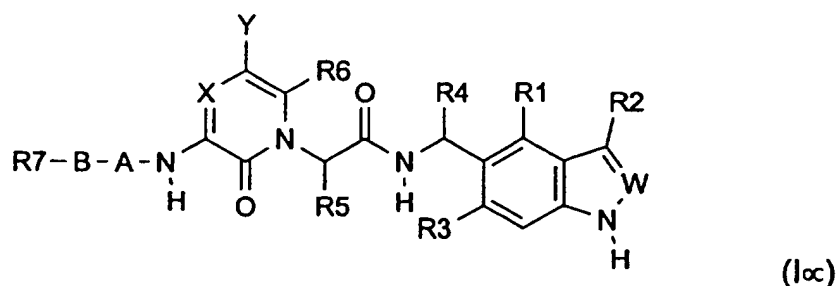
It will be appreciated that many compounds of formula (I) contain one or more asymmetric centres and will therefore exist in the form of optical isomers. The present invention also includes within its scope all such enantiomers and mixtures thereof, including racemic mixtures thereof. In addition all possible diastereomeric forms (individual diastereoisomers and mixtures thereof) of compounds of formula I are included within the scope of the invention.

Thus, for example, when R^8 and R^9 are different, then C^* of the following fragment.

$B-C^*(R^8)(R^9)-$, $B-CH_2-C^*(R^8)(R^9)-$, $B-C^*(R^8)(R^9)-CH_2-$, $B-CH_2-C^*(R^8)(R^9)-CH_2-$,
 10 $B-C(R^8)(R^9)-CH_2-CH_2-$, and $B-CH_2-CH_2-C^*(R^8)(R^9)$
 will form an asymmetric centre.

In compounds containing the fragment $B-C^*(R^8)(R^9)-$, the S-enantiomer has been found to be substantially more active than the R-enantiomer. In radicals (a) and (b), the S-enantiomer is preferred, in radicals (i) and (j) the R-enantiomer is preferred (wherein the chiral carbon is indicated by an asterix) while in radical (k) the S enantiomer is preferred.

A further aspect of the invention provides compounds of formula(I ∞):



20 wherein:

R^1 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, perfluoro C_1 - C_4 alkyl, OC_1 - C_4 alkyl, fluoro or chloro;

R^2 is hydrogen, CH_3 , or CF_3 ;

R^3 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, perfluoro C_1 - C_4 alkyl, OC_1 - C_4 alkyl, fluoro or chloro;

R^4 is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl;

25 R^5 is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl;

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R^6 is hydrogen, cyclopropyl, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, perfluoro C_1 - C_4 alkyl, fluoro or chloro;
or R^5 and R^6 together form a bridging chain containing 2 or 3 carbon atoms;

Y is hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, bromo, methyl or CF_3 ;

5 W and X are independently CH, CF, CCl or N;

B-A- is any one of the following fragments:

$B-C(R^8)(R^9)-$

$B-CH_2-C(R^8)(R^9)-$

$B-C(R^8)(R^9)-CH_2-$

10 $B-CH_2-C(R^8)(R^9)-CH_2-$

$B-C(R^8)(R^9)-CH_2-CH_2-$

$B-CH_2-CH_2-C(R^8)(R^9)-$

wherein:

R^8 and R^9 are independently hydrogen, $-(CH_2)_mN(R^{10})(R^{11})$,

15 $-CH_2O-(CH_2)_2N(R^{10})(R^{11})$, or R^8 and R^9 together form a 4 to 6 membered ring
containing a nitrogen atom present as $N(R^{12})$; and

m is 0, 1 and 2 (preferably $m=1$) except where A represents $-C(R^8)(R^9)-$ when m is 1
or 2;

R^{10} and R^{11} are independently selected from hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl optionally
20 containing an oxygen atom in the chain or at the end of the chain;

or R^{10} and R^{11} together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded form a 4 to
6 membered saturated heterocyclic ring wherein when the ring is six membered it
may optionally contain one oxygen atom or a nitrogen atom present as $N(R^{12})$;

R^{12} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl optionally containing an oxygen atom in the chain or at
25 the end of the chain;

B is phenyl or a 5 or 6 membered aromatic heterocyclic ring containing up to two
heteroatoms independently selected from oxygen, sulphur and nitrogen;

R^7 is one or more of hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, perfluoro C_1 - C_4 alkyl, OC_1 - C_4 alkyl,
perfluoro OC_1 - C_4 alkyl, fluoro, chloro, or any one of the following fragments:

30 $-O-(CH_2)_2N(R^{10})(R^{11})$ where R^{10} and R^{11} are as defined above

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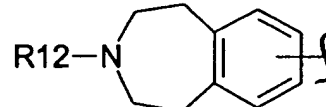
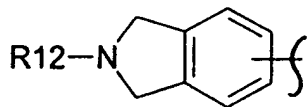
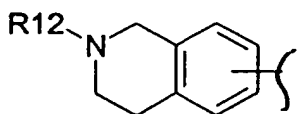
$-(CH_2)_r-C(R^{13})(R^{14})-(CH_2)_s-N(R^{15})(R^{16})$ where r and s are independently 0, 1 or 2 and R^{13} and R^{14} are independently hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl, or R^{13} and R^{14} together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a 4 to 6 membered carbocyclic

5 saturated ring;

R^{15} and R^{16} are independently selected from hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl optionally containing an oxygen atom in the chain or at the end of the chain, or together R^{15} and R^{16} together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded form a 4 to 6 membered saturated heterocyclic ring;

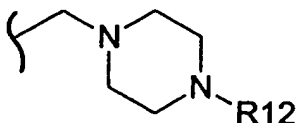
10 or one of R^{13} or R^{14} and one of R^{15} or R^{16} together with the carbon and nitrogen atoms to which they are bonded form a 4 to 6 membered saturated heterocyclic ring in which case the other of R^{13} or R^{14} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl, and the other of R^{15} or R^{16} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl optionally containing an oxygen atom in the chain or at the end of the chain;

15 or wherein R^7 -B represents any one of the following bicyclic fragments where R^{12} is as defined above



with the proviso that R^7 , R^8 and R^9 cannot all be hydrogen, and only one of R^7 , R^8

20 and R^9 contains one nitrogen atom or, when R^8 and R^9 together form a ring, said ring contains only one nitrogen atom with the proviso that one of R^8 or R^9 may be the following fragment which contains two nitrogen atoms:



and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

25

Another aspect of the present invention provides processes for the preparation of compounds of the general formula (I), their pharmaceutically

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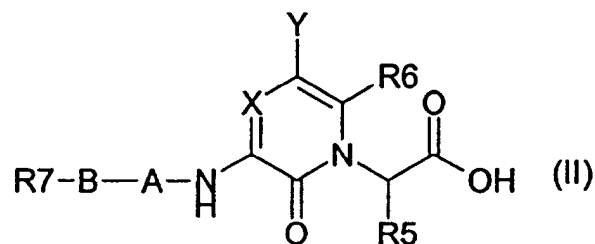
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acceptable salts and acceptable solvates of either entity, as illustrated below. It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that, within the various processes described, the order of the synthetic steps employed may be varied and will depend, *inter alia* on factors such as the nature of other functional groups present in a particular substrate, the availability of key intermediates, and the protecting group strategy (if any) to be adopted. Clearly, such factors will also influence the choice of reagent for use in the said synthetic steps. It will also be appreciated that various standard transformations within certain compounds of formula (I) will provide other compounds of formula (I); examples are reductive alkylations of N-unsubstituted and N-monosubstituted amines with an appropriate aldehyde or ketone and dealkylation of N-methylamines by treatment with α -chloroethylchloroformate followed by methanolysis.

Moreover, persons skilled in the art will be aware of variations of , and alternatives to, those processes described hereinafter in the Examples and Preparations section which allow the compounds defined by formula (I) to be obtained.

Accordingly in a further aspect of the present invention there is provided processes for preparing the compounds of general formula (I) and (1 α), and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof comprising:

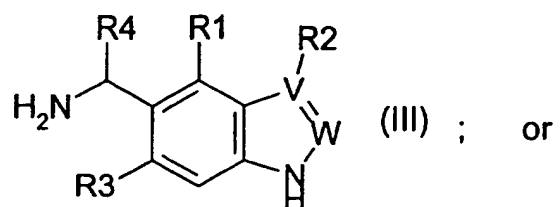
(a) coupling of an acid of formula (II)



with a heterocyclic amine of formula (III)

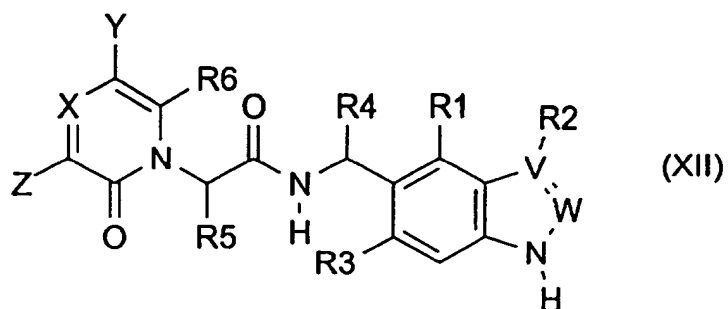
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(b) coupling a heterocycle of formula (XII)



wherein Z is a suitable leaving group, such
as halogen,

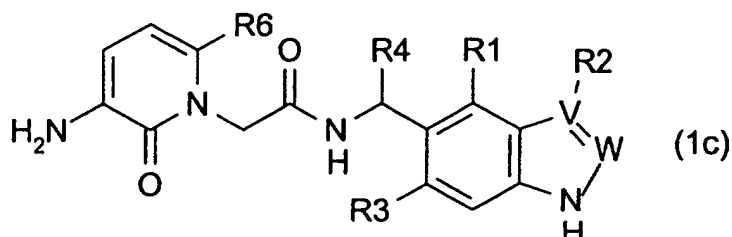
with an amine of formula (V)

$R_7-B-A-NH_2$ (V) ; or

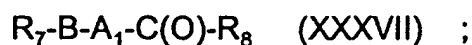
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(c) coupling a heterocycle of formula (1c)



with a carbonyl of formula (XXXVII)

wherein A_1 is $C(R^8)(R^9)$, $CH_2C(R^8)(R^9)$ or $C(R^8)(R^9)CH_2$

in the presence of a reducing agent; and optionally converting
into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

5 General Method A

Compounds of the general formula (Ia) (Scheme 1) may be prepared by coupling of the acid (II) with the appropriate heterocyclic amine (III) (Scheme 1). The coupling may be achieved using conventional amide bond forming techniques, in particular any one of a number of amino acid coupling variations. For example, the acid (II) may be activated using a carbodiimide such as 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride optionally in the presence of 1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate and or a catalyst such as 4-dimethylaminopyridine. Such couplings may be performed in a suitable solvent such as dichloromethane or N,N-dimethylacetamide, optionally in the presence of a tertiary amine such as N-methylmorpholine or N,N-diisopropylamine at 0°C.

Compounds of the general formula (II) may be prepared from compounds of the general formula (IV) by hydrolysis or hydrogenation of the carboxylic acid ester

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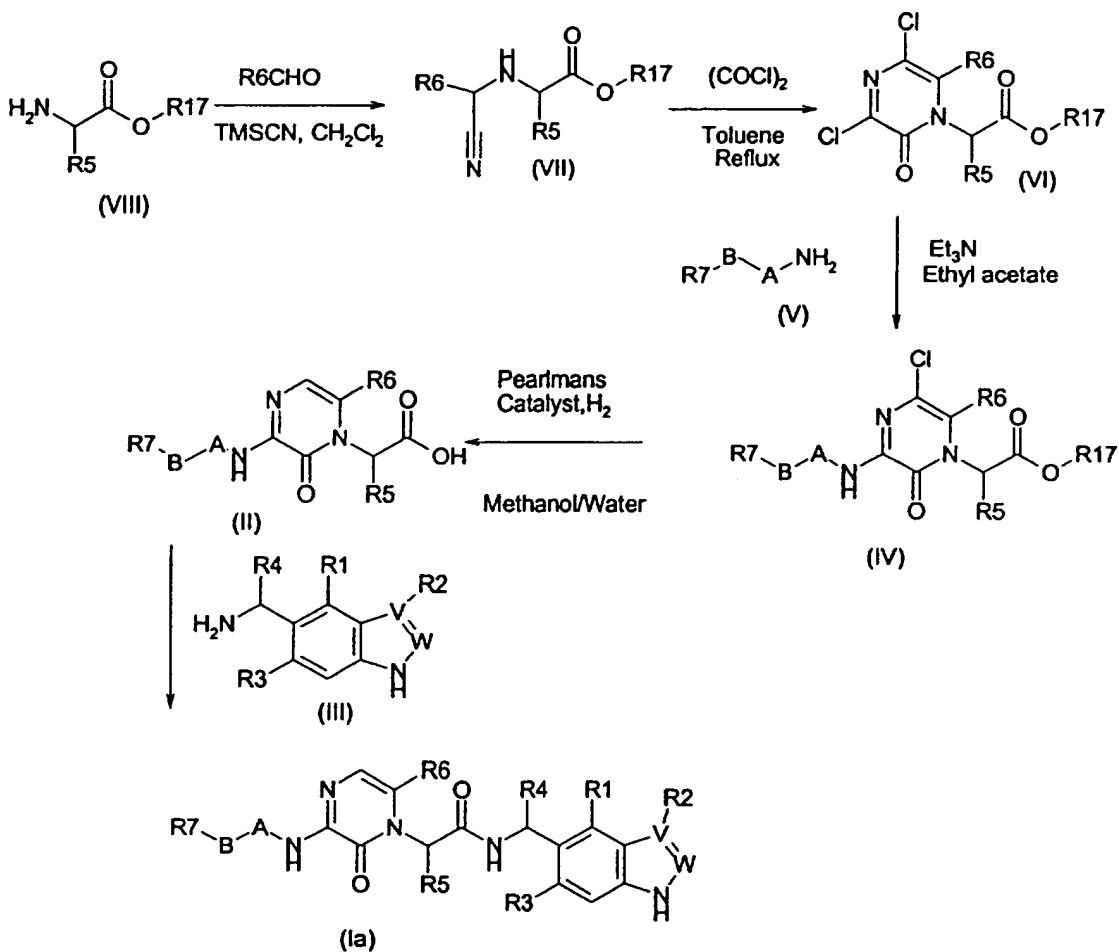
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- and dechlorination of the pyrazinone ring (where R¹⁷ is as an aryl moiety or an alkyl moiety susceptible to hydrolysis to form the corresponding carboxylic acid). This conversion may be achieved in a single step where the carboxylic acid ester is removed by catalytic hydrogenation (eg R¹⁷ = benzyl). For example a compound of the general formula (II) can be obtained from a compound of the general formula (IV) where R¹⁷ = benzyl by treatment with a catalytic quantity of Pearlman's catalyst under an atmosphere of hydrogen (preferably 60psi) in a suitable solvent such as methanol, at room temperature for 2 to 24 hours. Alternatively a compound of the general formula (IV) may be subject to ester hydrolysis according to the plethora of methods currently available. For example treatment with lithium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide in a mixture of methanol, THF and water at room temperature. Subsequent reduction of the pyrazinone chlorine substituent may be carried out by treatment with a suitable active metal catalyst under an atmosphere of hydrogen for example: Pearlman's catalyst under an atmosphere of hydrogen as described above or by transfer hydrogenation methodology for example: treatment with ammonium formate in methanol, ethanol or isopropanol in the presence of a catalytic amount of palladium on carbon catalyst.
- Compounds of the general formula (IV) may be prepared by treatment of compounds of the general formula (VI) with a primary amine (V) in a solvent such as ethyl acetate or THF at reflux for 6 to 24 hrs in the presence of a suitable tertiary amine base for example triethylamine or N,N-diisopropylethylamine.
- Compounds of the general formula (VI) may be prepared from a suitable ester derivative of glycine (VIII) according to the method of Hoormaert (*J. Het. Chem.* 1983, 20, 919,).

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Scheme 1



5

Compounds of the general formula (III) may be prepared by reduction of compounds of the general formula (IX) (Scheme 2). Such a reduction may be performed with a variety of reagents; for example, lithium aluminium hydride or hydrogen over Raney

10 Nickel catalysis. Preferred conditions involve the use of Raney Nickel with methanol as solvent which contains 20% ammonia. The reaction is carried out at a temperature of up to 50°C in an autoclave charged with hydrogen at a pressure up to 50 bar. Compounds of the general formula (IX) where $W=CH$, $V=C$ and $R_1=R_2=R_3=R_4=H$ are commercially available whilst compounds of the general formula

15 (IX) where $W=N$ or CH , $V=C$ or N , $R_1=R_2=R_4=H$ and $R_3=Me$ may be prepared from the precursor

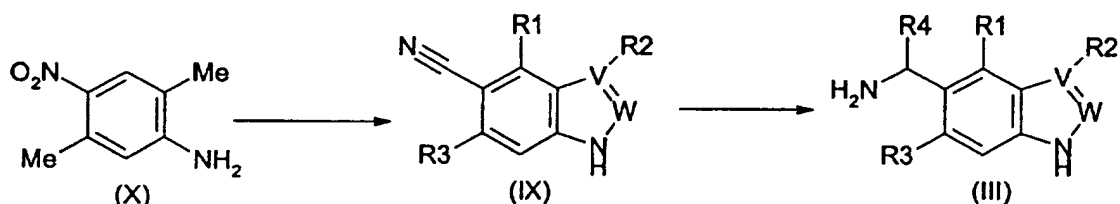
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(X) according to the method of H. D. Porter and W. D Peterson, (*Org Synthesis*, Coll Vol III p660).

- 5 Compounds of the general formula (IX) where $W=CH$, $V = C$, $R_2 = CH_3$ and $R_1 = R_3 = R_4 = H$ may be prepared from commercially available 5-cyano-1H-indole by formylation at the 3-position according to the method of P. N. James and H. R. Snyder, (*Org Synthesis* Coll Vol IV, p539) followed by simultaneous reduction of the formyl and cyano groups using a suitable reducing agent such as lithium aluminium
- 10 hydride in an aprotic solvent for example tetrahydrofuran or diethyl ether.

Scheme 2



15

General Method B

- An alternative method of preparation of compounds of the general formula (Ia) (Scheme 3) involves dechlorination of compounds of the general formula (XI) by
- 20 reduction. Typically this procedure may be performed by treatment with a suitable active metal catalyst under an atmosphere of hydrogen, for example, Pearlman's catalyst under an atmosphere of hydrogen as described above (General Method A); or by transfer hydrogenation methodology, for example; treatment with ammonium formate in methanol, ethanol or isopropanol in the presence of a catalytic amount of
- 25 palladium on carbon catalyst (General Method A). In scheme 3, Y has been indicated as chloro as a preferred embodiment but it will be appreciated that the reaction scheme is applicable for other components of Y, and therefore as a general principle Y can be indicated generally in scheme 3. Furthermore the chloro

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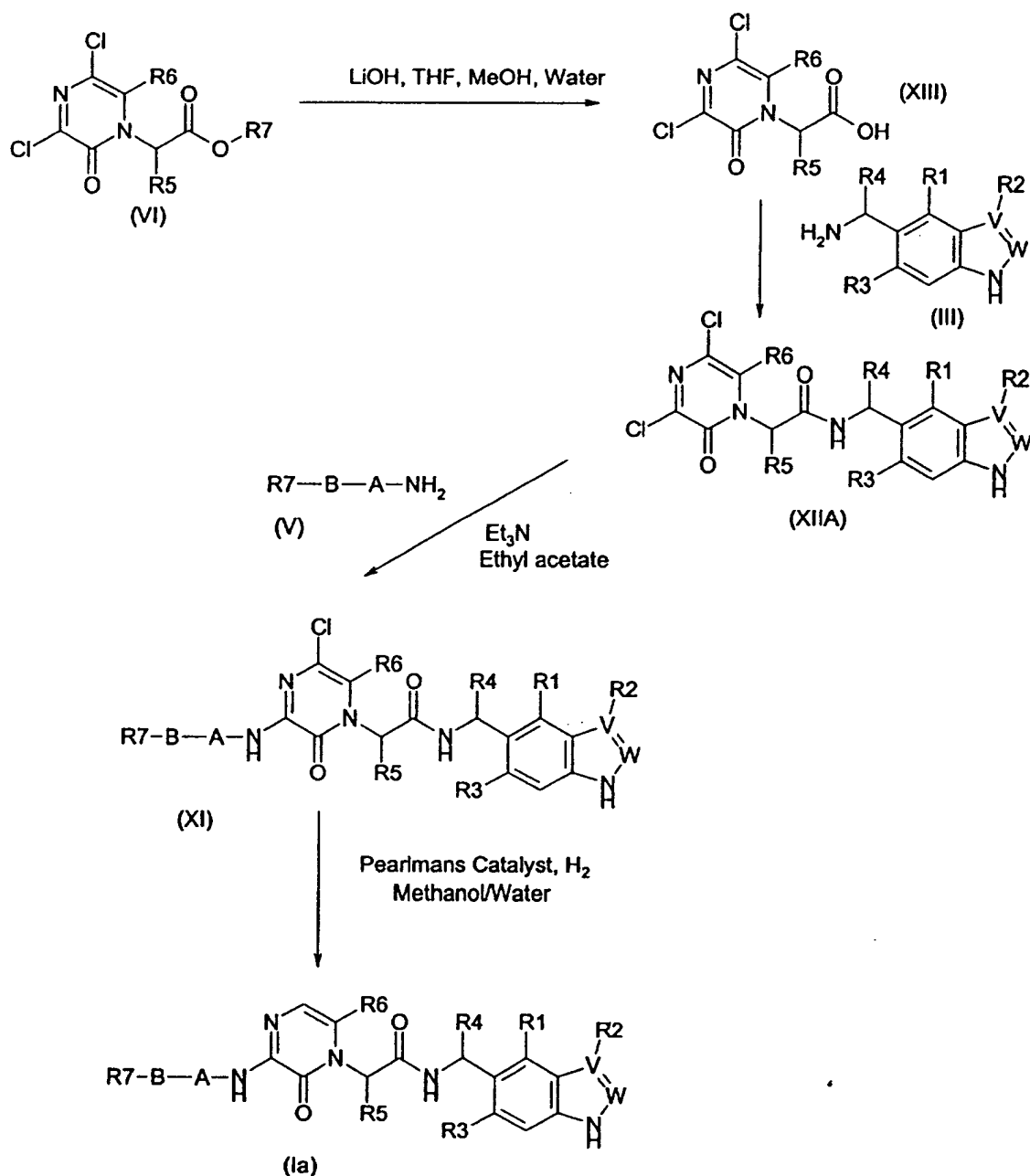
leaving group (in position 3) in scheme 3, as a general principle can be indicated as a "leaving group" (formula XII) such as a halogen.

- 5 Compounds of the general formula (XI) may be prepared by treatment of compounds of the general formula (XIIA) with a primary amine of the general formula (V) according to the conditions described above in General Method A. Compounds of the general formula (XIIA) may be prepared from the carboxylic acid (XIII) and a suitable amine of the general formula (III) according to the general
- 10 methods described above (General Method A). Compound (XIII) may be prepared from a compound of the general formula (VI) according to the plethora of methods for the hydrolysis of a carboxylic acid ester (General Method A).

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Scheme 3



- 5 Amines of the general formula (V) may be prepared from a variety of precursors. Preferred routes include preparation from the corresponding nitrile such as illustrated by formula (XIV) (Scheme 4). Preparation of the amines (Va) from the nitriles (XIV) may be achieved by reduction of the appropriate nitriles using Raney nickel under an atmosphere of hydrogen. Compounds of the general formula (XIV)
- 10 may be prepared from compounds of the general formula (XV) by palladium

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(shown for convenience). For example, treatment of compound (XV) with a palladium catalyst (palladium acetate or tris triphenylphosphinepalladium) in the presence of sodium formate under an atmosphere of carbon monoxide gives compound (XIV) where $R_7 = \text{CHO}$. Subsequent treatment with a primary or secondary amine in the presence of a suitable reducing agent (eg sodium triacetoxyborohydride) in a protic solvent system (eg acetic acid, methanol) gives a compound of the general formula (XIV) where $R_7 = \text{CH}_2\text{NR}_{15}\text{R}_{16}$. Alternatively the reaction may be carried out under conventional catalytic hydrogenation conditions.

10 This synthetic methodology allows the preparation of preferred compounds of type (d). In a related methodology palladium catalysed cross coupling of (XV) with the zincate derived from N-Boc-3-iodoazetidine, by direct analogy to the procedure of S. Billotte, (*Synlett*, 1998, p379), gives a compound of the general formula (XIV) where $R_7 = \text{N-BOC-azetidine-3-yl}$. Deprotection of the nitrogen using standard

15 methodology such as protonolysis using trifluoroacetic acid or hydrogen chloride and, if required, subsequent reductive alkylation with an appropriate aldehyde or ketone allows the preparation of preferred compounds of type (g). In the case of an aldehyde or ketone precursor the reaction may be carried out in the presence of a suitable reducing agent (e.g. sodium triacetoxyborohydride) in a protic solvent

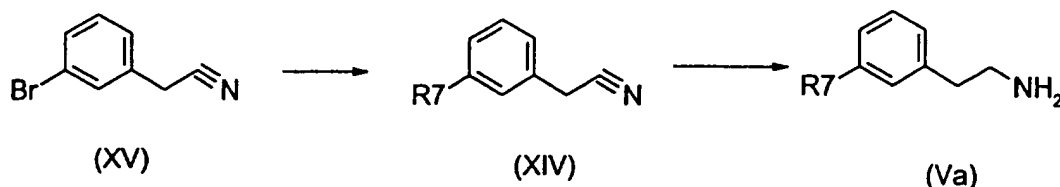
20 system (e.g. acetic acid, methanol). Alternatively the reaction may be carried out under conventional catalytic hydrogenation conditions. Intermediate (XV) can be transmetalated with an appropriate organolithium such as butyllithium and reacted in situ with an N-substituted 2-pyrrolidone and the resulting intermediate (XIV) with $R_7 = \text{an N-substituted-2-hydroxypyrrolidin-2-yl fragment}$ may be reduced directly using

25 for example platinum oxide under an atmosphere of hydrogen, by direct analogy with the synthetic methodology of H. Malmberg, M. Nilsson and C. Ullén, (*Acta Chemica Scandinavica*, B, 35, 1981, p625), to allow the preparation of intermediate (Va) with $R_7 = \text{an N-substituted pyrrolidine-2-yl fragment}$. This synthetic methodology allows the preparation of preferred compounds of type (G).

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Scheme 4



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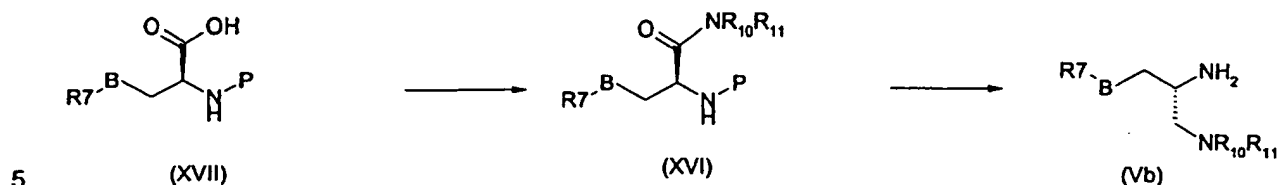
Amines of the general formula (Vb) may be prepared from a variety of precursors. Preferred routes include preparation from amino acid derivatives (XVI) (Scheme 5) and from the nitrile derivatives (XIV). Preparation from the amino acid derivatives (XVI) where P is a suitable protecting group for an amine (preferably BOC), may be achieved by reduction of the amide bond using lithium aluminium hydride, borane or lithium borohydride in the presence of trimethylsilyl chloride in an aprotic solvent such as diethyl ether or tetrahydrofuran. Subsequent removal of the nitrogen protecting group may be achieved using trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane or dichloromethane saturated with HCl. Amides of the general formula (XVI) may be prepared by coupling of the appropriate amine $\text{HNR}_{10}\text{R}_{11}$ with the commercially available amino acid derivatives (XVII). The coupling may be achieved using conventional amide bond forming techniques, in particular any one of a number of amino acid coupling variations described under General Method A. This synthetic methodology allows the preparation of preferred compounds of type (a).

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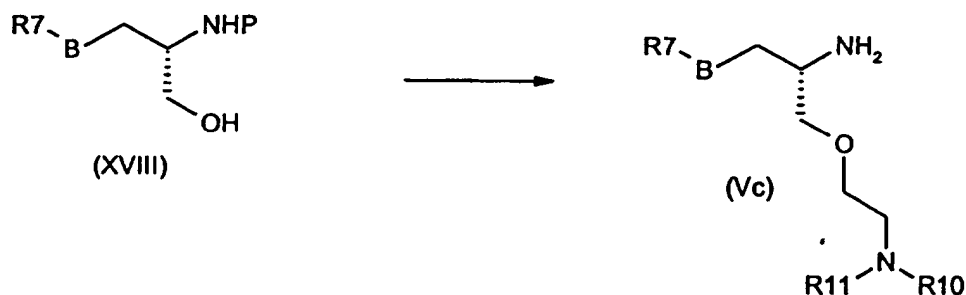
Scheme 5



Amines of the general formula (Vc) (Scheme 6) may be prepared by treatment of compounds of the general formula (XVIII) where P is a suitable nitrogen protecting group (preferably BOC) with, for example, bromoacetonitrile and a suitable base in an aprotic polar solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, followed by reduction of the nitrile and removal of the nitrogen protecting group using, for example, ether saturated with HCl or trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane. Compounds of the general formula (XVIII) are commercially available. This synthetic methodology allows preparation of preferred compounds of the type (b).

15

Scheme 6



20 Amines of the general formula (Vd) (Scheme 7) may be prepared from intermediates of the general formula (XIX) by reduction according to the methods described above. Compounds of the general formula (XIX) may be prepared from compounds of the general formula (XX) by reaction of compounds of the general formula (XX) with

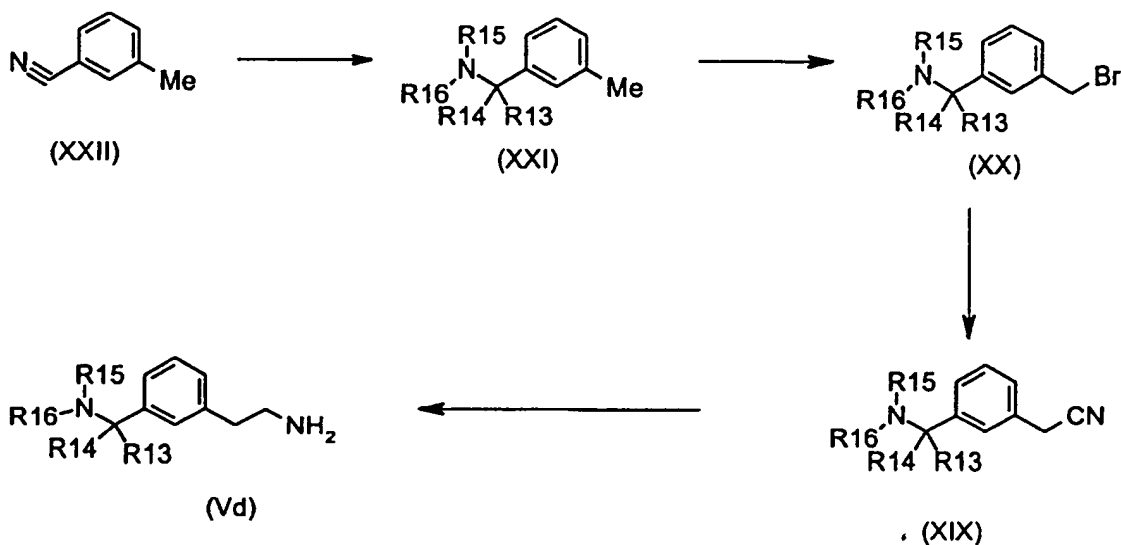
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sodium cyanide in suitable solvent for example, tetrahydrofuran or acetonitrile. Compounds of the general formula (XX) may be prepared from compounds of the general formula (XXI) by bromination using for example, N-bromosuccinimide as

- 5 reviewed by L. Horner and E. H. Winkelmann in *Angewandte Chemie* 1959, 71, 349. Intermediates (XXI) may be prepared from compounds of the general formula (XXII) by nucleophilic attack onto the carbon atom of the cyano group according to the method of Ciganeck (*J. Org. Chem.* 1992, 57, 4521) or the method of Calderwood, (*Tetrahedron Letters*, 1997, 38, 1241). This synthetic methodology allows the
- 10 preparation of preferred compounds of the type (d).

Scheme 7



Amines of the general formula (Ve) (Scheme 8) may be prepared by reduction of the commercially available nitrile (XXIII) using the method of F. Vogtle et al (*Chem Ber*, 1984, 117, 1487). One of the amines in intermediate (XXIV) may be protected with a suitable protecting group P (preferably BOC) using the method of Adamczyk et al; (*Org Prep Proc Int*, 1998, 30(3) 339) or the method of Krapcho et al, (*Syn Comm*, 1990, 20, 2559) to give compounds of the general structure (XXV). Reductive amination of the unprotected primary amine of compounds of the formula (XXV) and

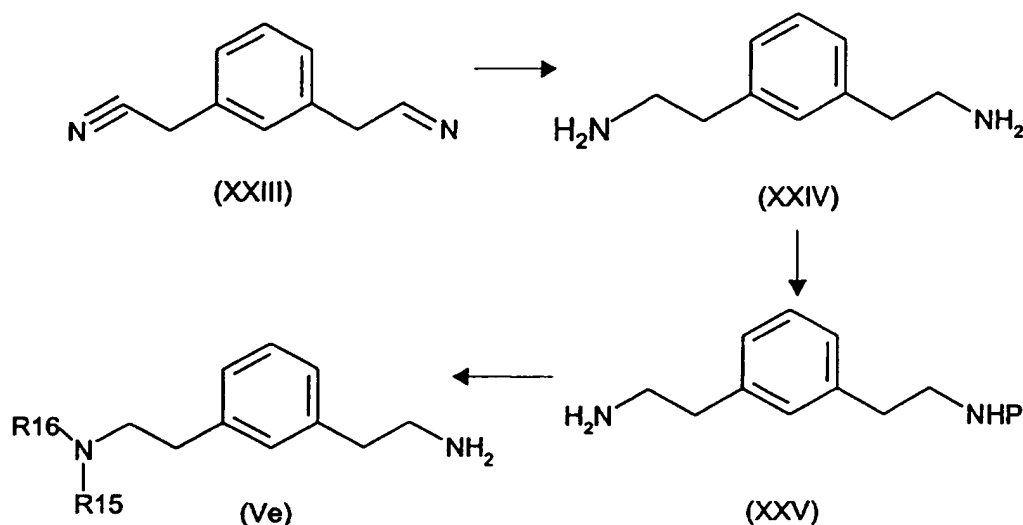
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subsequent removal of the protecting group P gives compounds of the general formula (Ve). This synthetic methodology allows the preparation of preferred compounds of type (e).

5

Scheme 8



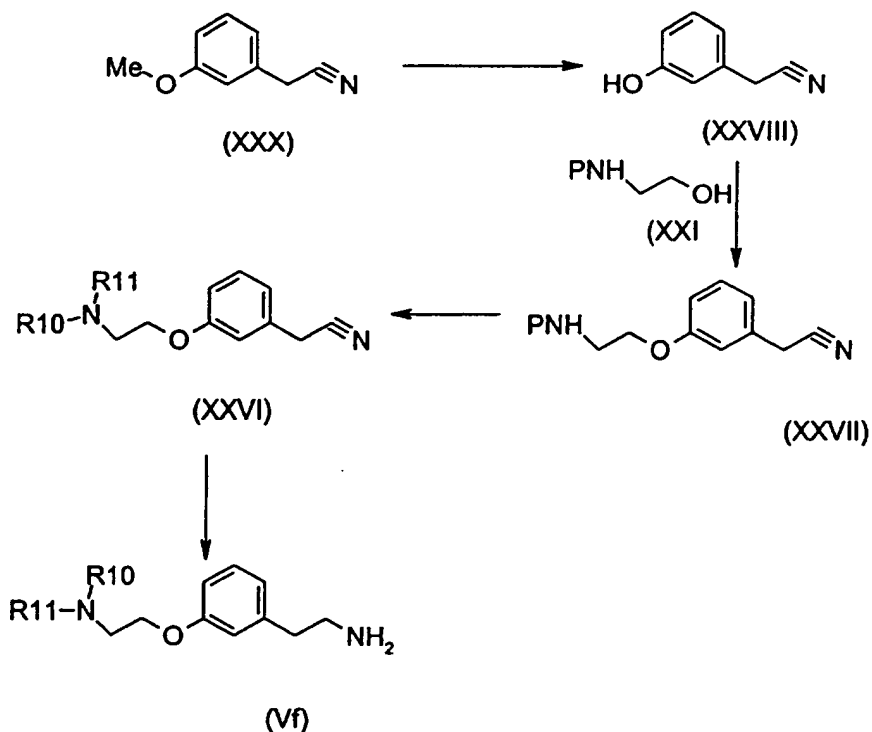
Amines of the general formula (Vf) (Scheme 9) may be prepared from intermediates of the general formula (XXVI) by reduction of the nitrile group using for example, Raney nickel in ethanol saturated with ammonia. Compounds of the general formula (XXVI) may be prepared from compounds of the general formula (XXVII) by removal of the nitrogen protecting group P and subsequent reductive amination. Compounds of the general formula (XXVII) can be prepared by alkylation of the phenol (XXVIII) (or hydroxy methyl phenyl) with a suitably protected alcohol (XXIX) according to the method of O. Mitsunobu, (*Synthesis*, 1981,1). Compound (XXVIII) is prepared from commercially available (XXX) by demethylation using for example, a solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. This methodology is also applicable for compounds where there is a methylene between the benzene and oxygen, such as shown in the accompanying examples 27 and 28. This said methodology allows the preparation of preferred compounds of the general type (h).

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Scheme 9



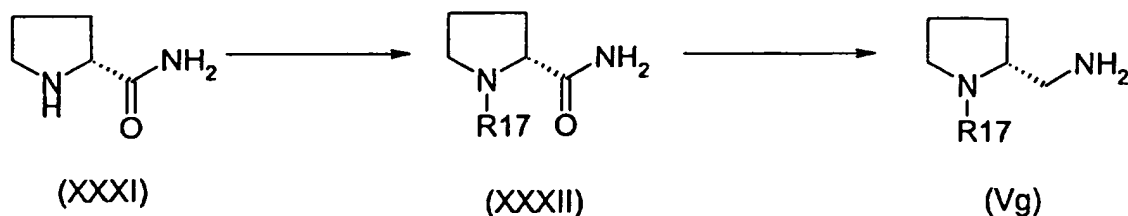
- 5 Amines of the general formula (Vg) (Scheme 10 and Scheme 11) may be prepared according to the method described by J. Permattam et al (Tett, Let, 1991, 32, p7183). For example, commercially available *D*-prolinamide (XXXI) can be treated with an aldehyde in the presence of a suitable reducing agent (eg sodium triacetoxyborohydride) in a protic solvent system (eg acetic acid or methanol) or by
- 10 alkylation with a suitable alkylating agent as described by J. Permattam et al (Tett, Let, 1991, 32, p7183) to give a compound of formula (XXXII). Subsequent reduction of the amide with a suitable reducing agent (for example lithium aluminium hydride) in a suitable aprotic solvent (for example, diethyl ether or tetrahydrofuran) as described by J. Permattam et al (Tett, Let, 1991, 32, p7183) gives a compound of
- 15 the general formula Vg. This synthetic methodology allows the synthesis of preferred compounds of type (i) and (j).

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Scheme 10

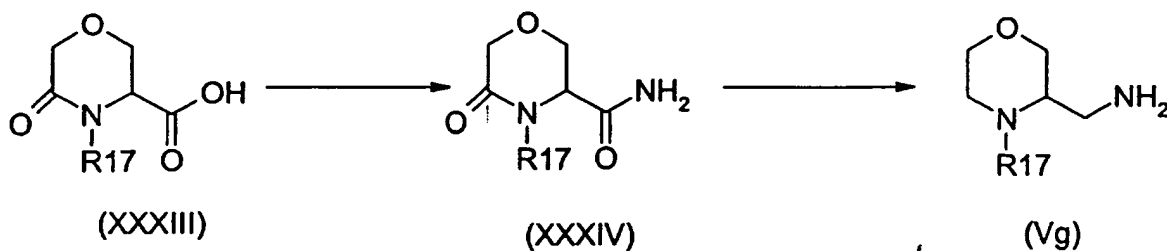
5



Preferred compounds of the type (k) may be made according to the general method described in Scheme 11. Carboxylic acid (XXXIII) may be prepared according to the method described by G. R. Brown et. Al. in J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans I, 1985, 2577. Subsequent formation of the primary amide (XXXIV) may be performed using a suitable carboxylic acid activating agent (for example oxalyl chloride) in a suitable solvent system (for example, dichloromethane with a trace of dimethyl formamide). Reduction of (XXXIV) using a suitable reducing agent (for example lithium aluminium hydride) in a suitable aprotic solvent (for example diethyl ether or tetrahydrofuran) provides compounds of the type (k).

Scheme 11

20



General Method C

As a general principle, pyridone derivatives of formula (I) - i.e. formula (1b) in scheme 12, can be formed by coupling the heterocycle of formula (1c) with a carbonyl of formula (XXXVII) in the presence of a reducing agent (see hereinbefore). Compounds of the general formula (Ib) may also be prepared by coupling of the acid (XXXV) with the appropriate heterocyclic amine (III) (Scheme 12). The coupling may be achieved using conventional amide bond forming techniques, in particular any

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one of a number of amino acid coupling variations. For example, the acid (XXXV) may be activated using a carbodiimide such as 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylamino-1-propyl)carbodiimide optionally in the presence of 1-hydroxybenzotriazole and or a catalyst such as 4-dimethylaminopyridine. Such couplings may be performed in a suitable solvent such as dichloromethane, optionally in the presence of a tertiary amine such as N-methylmorpholine or N,N-diisopropylamine at 0°C.

10

Compounds of the general formula (XXXV) may be prepared from compounds of the general formula (XXXVI) where P is a suitable carboxylic acid protecting group (preferably P is the tert-butyl group) by hydrolysis of the carboxylic acid ester using, for example if P = tert-butyl, trifluoroacetic acid in a suitable solvent such as dichloromethane at, for example, a temperature between 0°C and room temperature.

15

Compounds of the general formula (XXXVI) may be prepared by the reaction of the amine (XXXVIII) with the desired carbonyl compound (XXXVII) in the presence of a suitable reducing agent. Preferred conditions involve the use of sodium triacetoxyborohydride in tetrahydrofuran and acetic acid.

20

Compound (XXXVIII) may be prepared from the carbamate (XXXIX) by removal of the carbamate protecting group using a suitable catalyst under an atmosphere of hydrogen. Typical conditions involve the use of 10% palladium on carbon, at room temperature in ethyl acetate under a hydrogen pressure of 2 to 20psi.

25

Compound (XXXIX) may be prepared by alkylation of compound (XXXX) using a suitably protected haloacetic acid derivative (XXXXI) where P is the acid protecting group (preferably P = tert-butyl) and a suitable base, for example potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate, caesium carbonate, sodium hydride or potassium hydride in a polar solvent such as acetone, THF, dimethyl formamide or 2-

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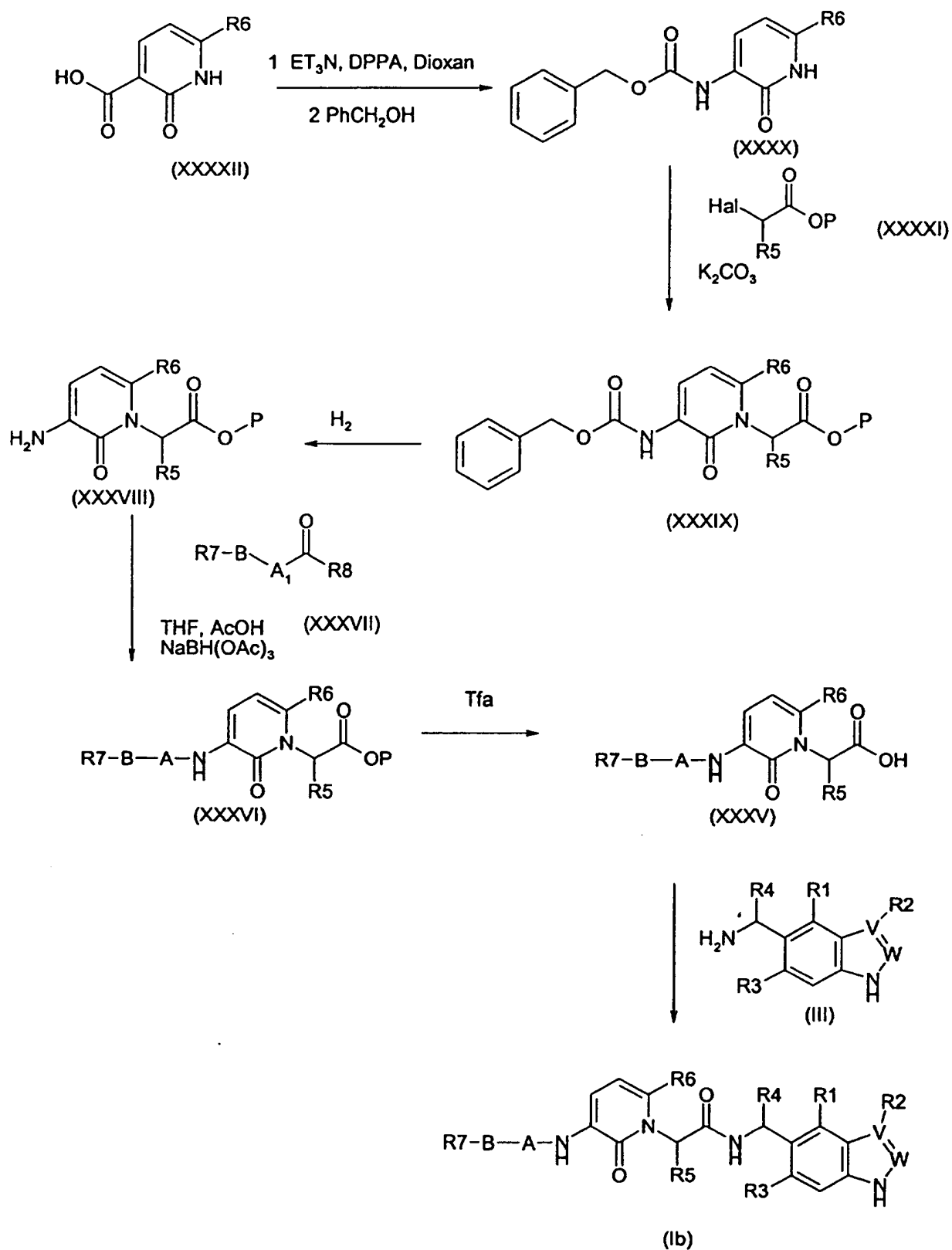
butanone. Preferred conditions involve the use of potassium carbonate in 2-
5 butanone at room temperature.

Compound (XXXXI) is prepared from commercially available (XXXXII) following the procedure described for a closely related compound by D. J. Wolanin and C. A. Veale et al, (*J. Med Chem* 1994, 37, 3303).

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Scheme 12



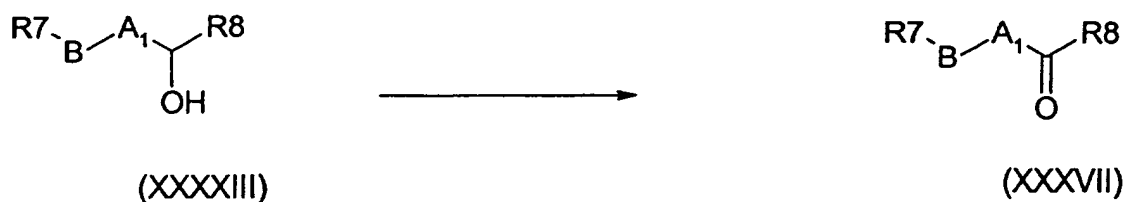
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Carbonyl compounds of the general formula (XXXVII) may be prepared by oxidation of alcohols of the general formula (XXXIII) where A_1 is $C(R_8)(R_9)$, $CH_2C(R_8)(R_9)$, or $C(R_8)(R_9)CH_2$, (Scheme 13). Such an oxidation may be performed by a variety of agents known to oxidise an alcohol including CrO_3/H_2SO_4 in acetone (Jones Reagent), CrO_3Pyr_2 (Collins Reagent), MnO_2 or the methods of Swern or Dess-Martin. A preferred method is that of Swern involving the use of dry DMSO and oxalyl chloride in dichloromethane as solvent at $-60^\circ C$ under a nitrogen atmosphere.

10

Scheme 13



General Method D

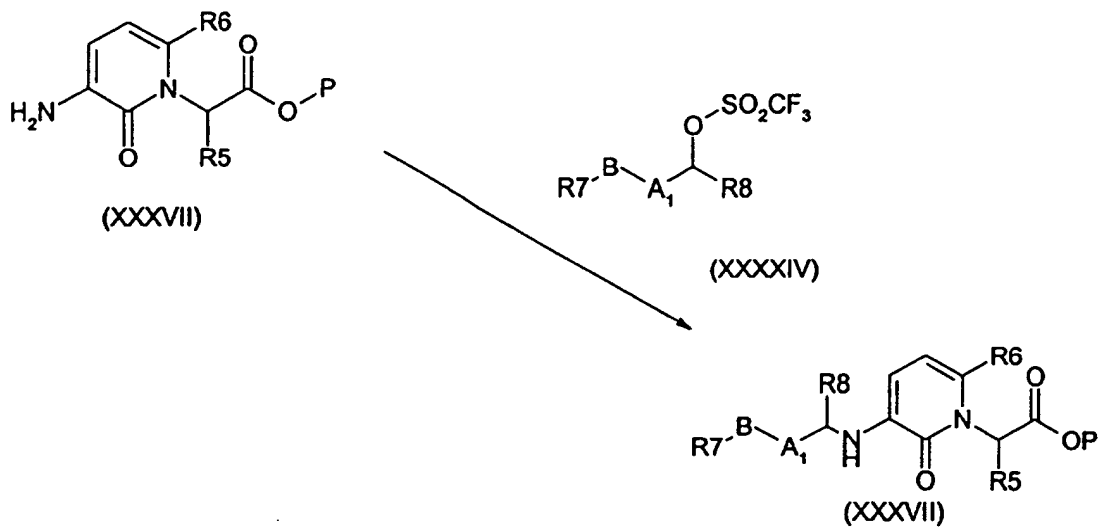
Compounds of the general formula (XXXVII) may also be prepared from compounds of the general formula (XXXVIII) by treatment with a suitable triflate of the general formula (XXXIV) in the presence of a base; for example pyridine, triethylamine or N-ethyl-diisopropylamine in a non protic solvent such as dichloromethane, THF or diethyl ether (scheme 14). Preferred conditions for this reaction involve the use of N-ethyl-diisopropylamine as the base in dichloromethane.

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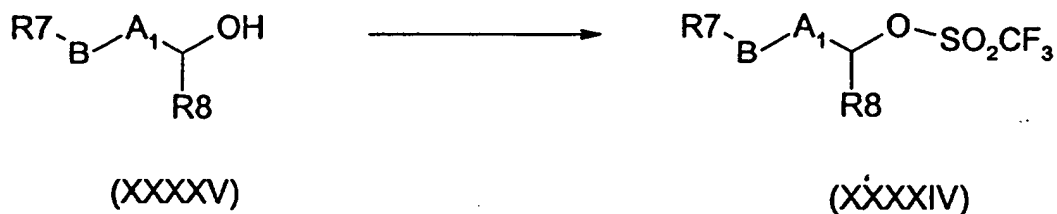
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Scheme 14



- 5 Triflates of the general formula (XXXXIV) may be prepared from alcohols of the general formula (XXXXV) by treatment with trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride in the presence of a suitable base; for example pyridine, triethylamine or N-ethyl-diisopropylamine in a non protic solvent such as dichloromethane, THF or diethyl ether. Preferred conditions include the use of trifluoromethane sulfonic anhydride in
 10 dichloromethane with pyridine as the solvent at 0°C to room temperature (scheme 15).

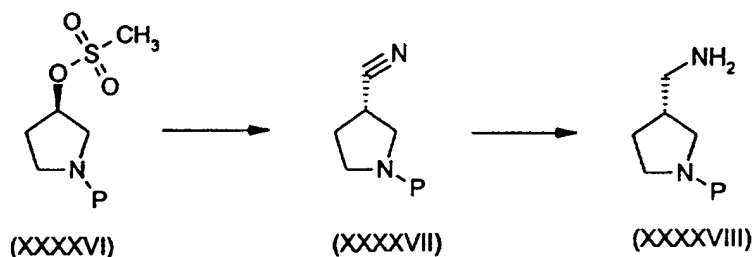
Scheme 15



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Scheme 16



- 5 Preparation of compounds of the type of example 24 (ie wherein the pyrrolidine is attached at the 3-position to the methyl amino moiety), can be prepared according to scheme 16.

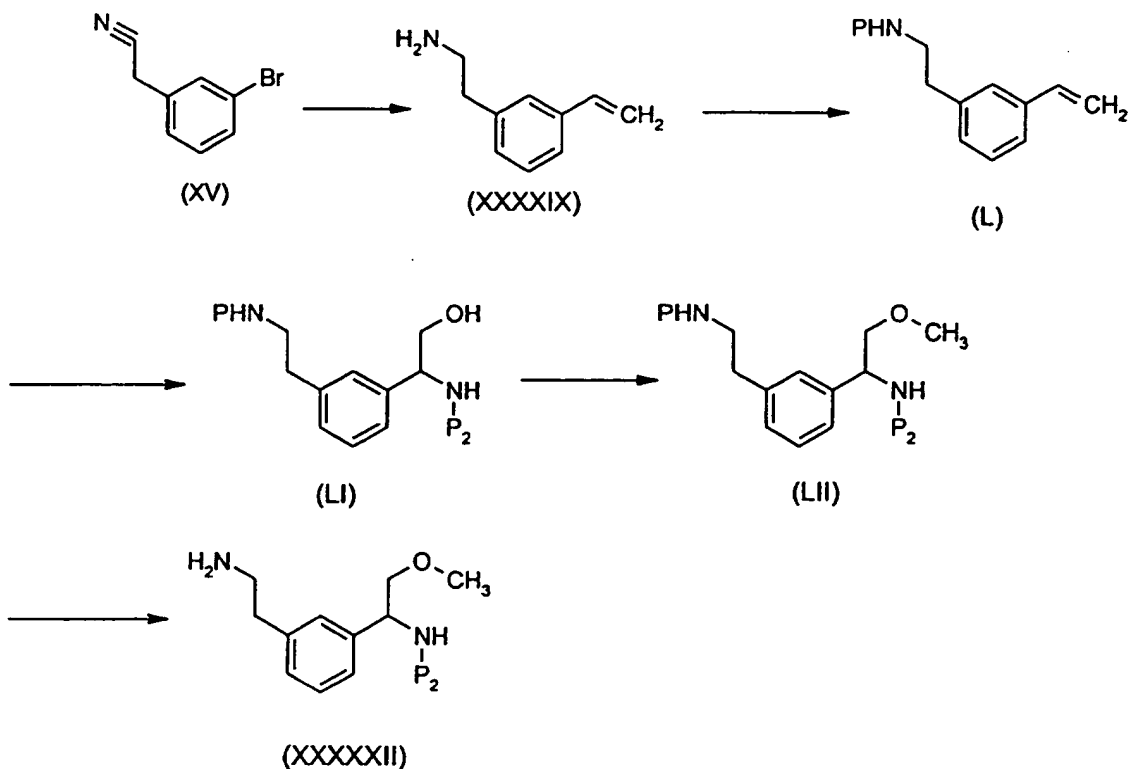
- Amines of the general formula (XXXXVIII) may be made according to the general method described in scheme 16. The mesylate (XXXXVI) may be prepared in a 2-
- 10 step procedure from (3R)-pyrrolidinol, by suitable protection of the amine (preferably Boc), following such methods as described in "Protective groups in Organic synthesis", by TW Greene and PGM Wutz (1991) or "Protecting Groups" by PJ Kocienski (1994), followed by mesylation of the intermediate alcohol. The alcohol is
- 15 treated with methanesulphonyl chloride in the presence of a suitable base, such as triethylamine or pyridine, in a non protic solvent such as dichloromethane, at between 0° to room temperature. Amines of general formula (XXXXVII) may be prepared by reaction of compounds of formula (XXXXVI) with potassium cyanide in a suitable high boiling solvent, preferably DMSO, at between room temperature and 100°C. Amines of general formula (XXXXVIII) may be obtained from the nitrile of
- 20 formula (XXXXVII) by reduction using Raney® nickel in an alcoholic solvent, (eg methanol), under an atmosphere of hydrogen.

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Scheme 17

5



10

15 This following synthetic methodology allows the preparation of preferred compounds of the type analogous to example 29.

Palladium catalysed cross coupling of (XV) with vinyl tributyl tin, by analogy with methods described in (Org. React. 1997; 50) gave the vinyl acetonitrile, and subsequently the vinyl amine (XXXXIX), by employing a selective reducing agent (eg

20 $\text{AlCl}_3/\text{LiAlH}_4$) in a non protic solvent (eg tetrahydrofuran). Protection of the amine with a suitable protecting group (preferably CBz) following methods described in "Protective groups in Organic synthesis", by TW Greene and PGM Wutz (1991) or "Protecting Groups" by PJ Kocienski (1994), followed by asymmetric aminohydroxylation (AA), according to the method of O'Brien et al (J.Chem.

25 Soc.Perk. Trans.1, 1998, 2519) provided the hydroxyamine of general formula (LI). Subsequent methylation, using an alkylating agent (eg methyl iodide), under phase

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transfer conditions, using a catalyst such as benzyltriethylammonium chloride, provided the compound of general formula (LII)

Removal of the initial nitrogen protecting group may be achieved by, for example, hydrogenation in the presence of a palladium on carbon catalyst in methanol, at a pressure of, typically 15 psi.

Compounds of formula (I) and the various intermediates and reagents required for the processes hereinbefore disclosed, when neither commercially available nor subsequently described, can be obtained either by analogy with the reactions described in the Examples and Preparations sections or by conventional synthetic procedures, in accordance with standard textbooks on organic chemistry or literature precedent, from readily accessible starting materials using appropriate reagents and reaction conditions.

The novel intermediates described herein form a further aspect of the invention. Where keto/enol tautomerism is present the keto and enol forms are claimed separately and together (as a mixture).

Suitable pharmaceutical and physiologically acceptable salts will be apparent to those skilled in the art and include for example acid addition salts formed with inorganic acids eg. hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulphuric, nitric or phosphoric acid; and organic acids eg. succinic, maleic, acetic, fumaric, citric, tartaric, benzoic, p-toluenesulphonic, methanesulphonic or naphthalenesulphonic acid. Other non-physiologically acceptable salts eg. oxalates may be used, for example in the isolation of compounds of formula (I) and are included within the scope of this invention.

The acid addition salts of the compounds of formula (I) may be prepared in a conventional manner. For example a solution of the free base is treated with the appropriate acid, either neat or in a suitable solvent, and the resulting salt isolated either by filtration or by evaporation under reduced pressure of the reaction solvent. Pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salts can be obtained in an analogous manner by treating a solution of a compound of formula (I) with the appropriate base. Both types of salt may be formed or interconverted using ion-exchange resin techniques.

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The subject invention also includes pharmaceutially acceptable solvates (including hydrates), and polymorphs of the compounds of the invention. It will be further appreciated that certain moieties known as "pro-moieties", for example as
5 described in "Design of Prodrugs" by H. Bundgaard, Elsevier, 1985 (the disclosed of which is hereby incorporated by reference), may be placed on appropriate functionalities of the compounds of formula 1. Such prodrugs are included within the scope of the invention.

The subject invention also includes isotopically-labelled compounds, which
10 are identical to those recited in Formula I, but for the fact that one or more atoms are replaced by an atom having an atomic mass or mass number different from the atomic mass or mass number usually found in nature. Examples of isotopes that can be incorporated into compounds of the invention include isotopes of hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorous, fluorine and chlorine, such as ^2H , ^3H , ^{13}C ,
15 ^{14}C , ^{15}N , ^{18}O , ^{17}O , ^{31}P , ^{32}P , ^{35}S , ^{18}F , and ^{36}Cl , respectively. Compounds of the present invention and pharmaceutically acceptable salts of said compounds or which contain the aforementioned isotopes and/or other isotopes of other atoms are within the scope of this invention. Certain isotopically-labelled compounds of the present invention, for example those into which radioactive isotopes such as ^3H and ^{14}C are
20 incorporated, are useful in drug and/or substrate tissue distribution assays. Tritiated, i.e., ^3H , and carbon-14, i.e., ^{14}C , isotopes are particularly preferred for their ease of preparation and detectability. Further, substitution with heavier isotopes such as deuterium, i.e., ^2H , can afford certain therapeutic advantages resulting from greater metabolic stability, for example increased *in vivo* half-life or reduced dosage
25 requirements and, hence, may be preferred in some circumstances. Isotopically labelled compounds of Formula I of this invention and prodrugs thereof can generally be prepared by carrying out the procedures disclosed in the Schemes and/or in the Examples and Preparations below, by substituting a readily available isotopically labelled reagent for a non-isotopically labelled reagent.

30 In therapy, the compounds of formula (I), their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and pharmaceutically acceptable solvates of either entity, can be administered

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alone, but will generally be administered in admixture with a pharmaceutical carrier selected with regard to the intended route of administration and standard pharmaceutical practice. Preferably, they are administered orally in the form of tablets containing such excipients as starch or lactose, or in capsules or ovules either alone or in admixture with excipients, or in the form of elixirs, solutions or suspensions containing flavouring or colouring agents. They can also be injected parenterally, for example intravenously, intramuscularly or subcutaneously. For parenteral administration, they are best used in the form of a sterile aqueous solution which may contain other substances, for example enough salts or glucose to make the solution isotonic with blood. For buccal or sublingual administration they may be administered in the form of tablets or lozenges which can be formulated in a conventional manner.

For oral, parenteral, buccal and sublingual administration to patients, the daily dosage level of the compounds of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts and solvates may contain from 1 to 1000 mg (in single or divided doses). Thus tablets or capsules may contain from 0.5 to 500 mg of active compound for administration singly, or two or more at a time, as appropriate.

The physician in any event will determine the actual dosage which will be most suitable for an individual patient and it will vary with the age, weight and response of the particular patient. The above dosages are exemplary of the average case; there can, of course, be individual instances where higher or lower dosage ranges are merited and such are within the scope of this invention.

The following formulation examples are illustrative only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. "Active ingredient means a compound according to formula 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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Formulation 1: A tablet is prepared using the following ingredients :

	<u>Quantity (mg/tablet)</u>
Active ingredient	250
5 cellulose, microcrystalline	400
silicon dioxide, fumed	10
stearic acid	5
total	<u>665mg</u>

10 the components are blended and compressed to form tablets each weighing 665mg.

Formulation 2 : An intravenous formulation may be prepared as follows:

Active ingredient	100mg
isotonic saline	1,000ml

15

Further aspects of the invention are as follows below.

(i) Pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

20 (ii) A compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for use as a medicament.

(iii) Use of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the curative or prophylactic treatment of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) after surgery, major medical illness, paralysis, malignancy, prolonged immobilisation trauma, application of lower limb plaster casts, or fractures of the lower limbs or pelvis; recurrent DVT; DVT during pregnancy when there is a previous history thereof; reocclusion following thrombolytic therapy; chronic arterial obstruction; peripheral vascular disease; acute myocardial infarction; unstable angina; atrial fibrillation; thrombotic stroke; transient
 25 ischaemic attacks; disseminated intravascular coagulation; coagulation in extra-
 30 corporeal circuits; occlusion of arterio-venous shunts and blood vessel grafts

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(including coronary artery by-pass grafts); restenosis and occlusion following angioplasty; neurodegenerative disorders; inflammatory disorders; or scarring.

- (iv) A method of treating a mammal (including a human being) to cure or
- 5 prevent deep vein thrombosis (DVT) after surgery, major medical illness, paralysis, malignancy, prolonged immobilisation trauma, application of lower limb plaster casts, or fractures of the lower limbs or pelvis; recurrent DVT; DVT during pregnancy when there is a previous history thereof; reocclusion following thrombolytic therapy; chronic arterial obstruction; peripheral vascular disease; acute myocardial infarction;
- 10 unstable angina; atrial fibrillation; thrombotic stroke; transient ischaemic attacks; disseminated intravascular coagulation; coagulation in extra-corporeal circuits; occlusion of arterio-venous shunts and blood vessel grafts (including coronary artery by-pass grafts); restenosis and occlusion following angioplasty; neurodegenerative disorders; inflammatory disorders; or scarring; which comprises treating said
- 15 mammal with an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

It will be appreciated that all references herein to treatment include curative, palliative and prophylactic treatment.

The syntheses of the compounds of the invention and of the intermediates for use

20 therein are illustrated by the following examples. The purity (Rf) of the compounds was routinely monitored by thin layer chromatography using Merck Kieselgel 60 F₂₅₄ plates and the following solvent systems (SS):

1. isobutyl methyl ketone:glacial acetic acid:water, 2:1:1 (upper phase);
2. hexane:ethyl acetate, 1:1;
- 25 3. hexane:ethyl acetate, 7:3;
4. dichloromethane:methanol:0.880 aqueous ammonia, 85:15:2;
5. dichloromethane:methanol:0.880 aqueous ammonia, 84:14:2;
6. hexane:ethyl acetate, 6:4;
7. dichloromethane:methanol:0.880 aqueous ammonia, 93:7:1;
- 30 8. dichloromethane:methanol, 90:10;
9. dichloromethane:methanol:0.880 aqueous ammonia, 93:7:2;

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10. dichloromethane:methanol:0.880 aqueous ammonia, 90:10:1;
11. dichloromethane:methanol, 95:5;
12. dichloromethane:methanol:0.880 aqueous ammonia, 193:7:1;
- 5 13. ethyl acetate;
14. hexane:ether, 1:1;
15. hexane:ether, 1:3;
16. dichloromethane:methanol:0.880 aqueous ammonia, 80:20:5;
17. chloroform:methanol, 95:5;
- 10 18. hexane:ethyl acetate, 3:7;
19. methanol:ethyl acetate:glacial acetic acid:0.880 aqueous ammonia:water, 60:12:4:4:8.

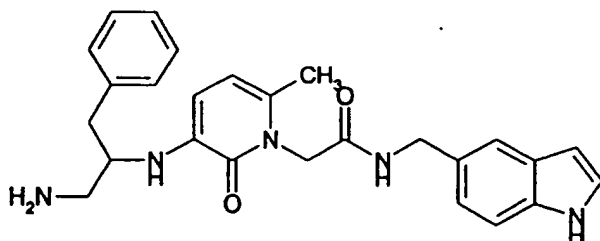
¹H Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded using either a Varian Inova 300 or a Varian Inova 400 spectrometer and were in all cases
 15 consistent with the proposed structures.

Mass spectra were obtained with a Fisons Instrument Trio 1000 spectrometer using thermospray ionisation.

Room temperature means 20-25°C.

Example 1

20 (R,S)-2-[3-[(2-Amino-1-benzylethyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyridinyl]-N-(1H-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide.

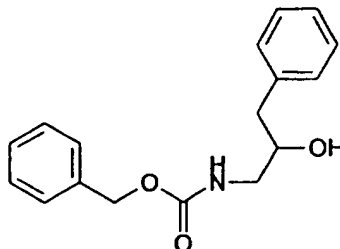


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Preparation 1(R,S)-Benzyl N-(2-hydroxy-3-phenylpropyl)carbamate

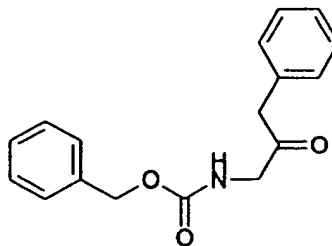
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1-Amino-3-phenyl-2-propanol (3.9g, 25.79mmol; prepared as described in *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 1946, 203) was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (200ml) and treated with triethylamine (0.35ml, 2.58mmol) followed by 1-[(benzyloxy)carbonyl]oxydihydro-1*H*-pyrrole-2,5-dione (6.43g, 25.79mmol) and the resultant mixture stirred at room temperature (72hr). The resultant mixture was washed with aq citric acid (1N, 200ml), sat aq brine (2 x 200ml) and dried over MgSO_4 . Removal of the drying agent by filtration followed by evaporation of the solvent gave the desired product as a viscous clear oil (5.18g, 78%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 1.60 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, br, 1/2H), 2.70 (m, 1H), 2.80 (m, 3/2H), 3.20 (m, 1/2H), 3.45 (m, 1/2H), 3.95 (m, 1H), 5.10 (s, br, 2H), 5.30 (m, 1H), 7.19-7.35 (m, 10H). LRMS m/z = 286.3 (M+1).

Preparation 2Benzyl N-(2-oxo-3-phenylpropyl)carbamate

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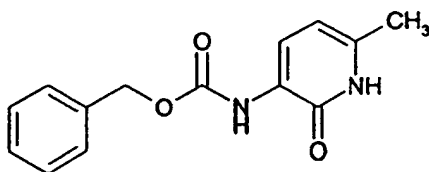
Dry DMSO (3.0ml, 43.54mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (6.9ml) was added dropwise to a solution of oxalyl chloride (1.73ml, 19.91mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (35ml) at -60°C under a nitrogen

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atmosphere. After stirring for 2mins at -60°C a solution of (*RS*)-benzyl-*N*-(2-hydroxy-
 5 3-phenylpropyl)carbamate (preparation 1) (5.18g, 18.15mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (17ml) was
 added dropwise over 10 mins followed by triethylamine (17.63ml, 90.74mmol). The
 resultant mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, whereupon water
 (100ml) was added. The aqueous mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 100ml) and
 the combined organic extracts washed with sat aq brine (2 x 250ml) and dried over
 10 MgSO₄. Filtration away from the drying agent followed by evaporation of the solvent
 gave the crude product which was purified by chromatography (SiO₂; eluting with
 40:60 hexane:ethyl acetate) to give the desired product (yellow crystalline solid,
 4.41g, 86%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃)δ :3.72 (s, 2H), 4.11 (d, 2H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 5.45 (s, br,
 1H), 7.20-7.37 (m, 10H). LRMS m/z = 301.0 (M+18)⁺.

15

Preparation 3Benzyl *N*-(6-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-3-pyridinyl)carbamate

20 A suspension of 6-methyl-2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid (20g, 0.13mol)
 in dioxan (400ml) was treated with triethylamine (22ml, 0.15mol) followed by
 diphenylphosphoryl azide (30.8ml, 0.14mol) and heated under reflux for 2hr. A
 further portion of diphenylphosphoryl azide (3ml) and triethylamine (2ml) were added
 and heated under reflux for a further 1hr. The resultant mixture was then treated with
 25 benzyl alcohol (18.8ml, 0.18mol) and heated under reflux for 18hr. The resultant
 mixture was cooled, evaporation of the solvent gave a crude solid which was
 triturated with water. The solid was collected by filtration, washed with HCl (1N,
 300ml) then water. The solid was triturated with diethyl ether, filtered, washed with

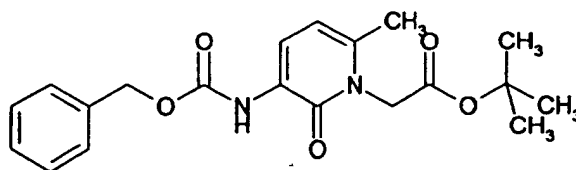
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diethyl ether and dried to give the desired product (22g, 65%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 1.20 (s, 1H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 6.05 (d, 1H), 7.40 (m, 5H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, 1H). LRMS m/z = 259.2 ($M+1$) $^+$.

Preparation 4

tert-Butyl 2-[3-[(benzyloxy)carbonyl]amino-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyridinyl]acetate



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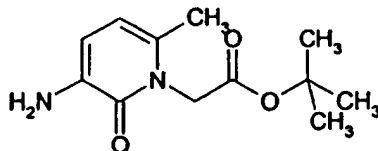
A slurry of benzyl *N*-(6-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-3-pyridinyl)carbamate (preparation 3) (20g, 78mmol) in 2-butanone (500ml) was treated with K_2CO_3 (53.9g, 94mmol) and further 2-butanone (100ml). The resultant mixture was treated cautiously with *tert*-butyl 2-bromoacetate (15.2ml, 94mmol) and stirred at room temperature for 18hr. The solvent was evaporated and the crude material was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The aqueous layer was washed with ethyl acetate, the combined organic layers washed with sat aq brine and dried over Na_2SO_4 . Removal of the drying agent by filtration followed by evaporation of the solvent gave the crude product which was purified by recrystallisation from ethyl acetate : hexane to give the desired product (white solid, 15.1g, 52%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 1.40 (s, 9H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 4.70 (s, 2H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 6.05 (d, 1H), 7.40 (m, 5H), 7.70 (s, br, 1H), 7.90 (d, 1H). LRMS m/z = 373.6 ($M+1$) $^+$.

20

Preparation 5

tert-Butyl 2-[3-amino-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyridinyl]acetate

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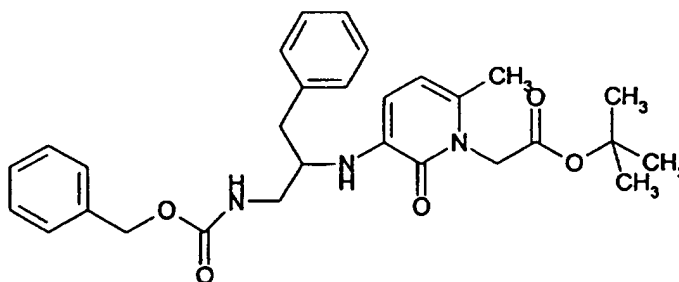
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tert-Butyl-2-[3-[(benzyloxy)carbonyl]amino-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyridinyl]acetate (preparation 4) (5g, 13mmol) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (70ml), treated with 10% Pd on carbon catalyst (400mg) and stirred under a hydrogen atmosphere (2psi, room temperature, 3hr). The catalyst was removed by filtration, and the solvent
 5 evaporated to dryness to give the desired product as a cream solid (3.08g, 99%).
¹H NMR (CDCl₃)δ 1.40 (s, 9H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 4.00 (s, br, 2H), 4.70 (s, 2H), 5.90 (d, 1H), 6.45 (d, 1H). LRMS m/z = 239.5 (M+1)⁺.

Preparation 6

(*R,S*)-*tert*-Butyl 2-[3-[(1-benzyl-2-[(benzyloxy)carbonyl]aminoethyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyridinyl]acetate.

10



tert-Butyl-2-[3-amino-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyridinyl]acetate (preparation 5) (0.476g,
 15 2.00mmol) and benzyl *N*-(2-oxo-3-phenylpropyl)carbamate (preparation 2) (0.68g,
 2.4mmol) was dissolved in THF (10ml) and acetic acid (0.132g, 2.2mmol).

This mixture was treated with sodium triacetoxyborohydride (0.634g, 3.0mmol) and the resultant mixture stirred (18hr, room temperature). A further quantity of benzyl *N*-(2-oxo-3-phenylpropyl)carbamate (0.46g, 1.6mmol) was added followed by sodium
 20 triacetoxyborohydride (0.634g, 3.0mmol) and the mixture stirred (room temperature,
 18hr). The resultant mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (100ml) and washed with sat aq NaHCO₃ (100ml), sat aq brine (100ml) and dried over MgSO₄. Filtration away from the drying agent and evaporation of the solvent gave a pale yellow oil which was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, gradient elution 100% hexane; 90:10
 25 hexane:ethyl acetate; 80:20 hexane:ethyl acetate; 75:25 hexane:ethyl acetate).

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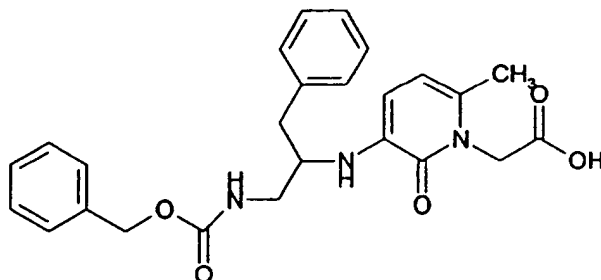
-50-

The desired product was isolated impure (pale yellow oil, 1.0g). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 1.45 (s, 9H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.70 (m, 1H), 2.80 (m, 1H), 3.15 (m, 1H), 3.40 (m, 1H), 3.65 (m, 1H), 4.70 (m, 2H), 5.10 (m, 3H), 5.90 (d, 1H), 6.25 (d, 1H), 7.10-7.40 (m, 11H). LRMS m/z = 506.3 ($M+1$).

5

Preparation 7

(R,S)-2-[3-[(1-Benzyl-2-[(benzyloxy)carbonyl]aminoethyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyridinyl]acetic acid.

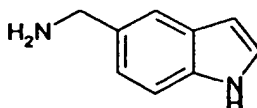


- 10 (R,S)-tert-Butyl-2-[3-[(1-benzyl-2-[(benzyloxy)carbonyl]aminoethyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyridinyl]acetate (preparation 6) (1.0g, 1.98mmol), was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (16ml) and treated with TFA (8.0ml). After stirring at room temperature for 5hr, the resultant mixture was evaporated to dryness and azeotroped with CH_2Cl_2 (x3). Chromatography (SiO_2 , gradient elution 100% CH_2Cl_2 ; 95:5 CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH; 15 90:10 CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH) gave the desired product (white powder, 0.358g, 40%). ^1H NMR (d_6 -DMSO) δ 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.75 (m, 1H), 2.85 (m, 1H), 2.90 (m, 1H), 3.15 (m, 1H), 3.50 (m, 1H), 4.45 (s, br, 2H), 4.95 (d, 1H), 5.0 (s, 2H), 5.90 (d, 1H), 6.25 (d, 1H), 7.10-7.30 (m, 10H), 7.45 (t, br, 1H). LRMS m/z = 450.3 ($M+1$) $^+$. Found C 56.30, H 4.87, N 7.24%; $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_3\text{O}_5$ requires C 56.42, H 5.33, N 7.50%.

20

Preparation 8

1H-Indol-5-ylmethylamine



A stirred solution of 1H-indole-5-carbonitrile (4.0g, 28.1mmol) in THF (50ml) at 0°C was treated dropwise with lithium aluminium hydride in THF (1M, 98ml, 98mmol).

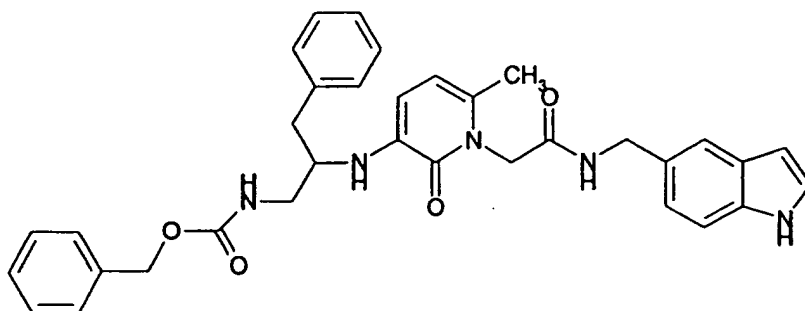
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The resultant mixture was stirred, warming to room temperature overnight. Sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (60ml) was added at 0°C and resultant mixture was filtered through filter agent celite 521 and washed with THF. Evaporation of the solvent gave the crude product which was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, gradient elution with 95:5 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH; 90:10 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH; 90:10:1 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH:NH₃) to give the desired product (white powder, 12.9g, 71%). ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 4.10 (s, 2H), 6.50 (d, 1H), 7.15 (d, 1H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 7.40 (d, 1H), 7.60 (s, 1H). LRMS m/z = 147.2 (M+1)⁺.

Preparation 9

(R,S)-Benzyl N-2-[(1-2-[(1H-indol-5-ylmethyl)amino]-2-oxoethyl-6-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-3-pyridinyl)amino]-3-phenylpropylcarbamate.



(R,S)-2-[3-[(1-benzyl-2-[(benzyloxy)carbonyl]aminoethyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyridinyl]acetic acid (preparation 7) (157mg, 0.349mmol), 1H-indol-5-ylmethylamine (preparation 8) (50mg, 0.349mmol), HOBt (49mg, 0.349mmol), WSCDI.HCl (75mg, 0.391mmol), N-methylmorpholine (145mg, 1.40mmol) and DMF (5.0ml) were stirred at room temperature for 18hr. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (20ml) and ethyl acetate (20ml) and shaken in a separatory funnel. The organic layer was separated, washed with sat aq brine (20ml), dried over MgSO₄. Filtration away from the drying agent followed by evaporation of the solvent gave the crude product which was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, gradient elution 50:50 hexane:ethyl acetate; 100% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product (white foam, 0.153g, 76%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.78 (d, 2H), 3.15 (m, 1H), 3.35 (m, 1H), 3.65 (m, 1H), 4.50 (d, 2H), 4.75 (AB Quartet, 2H), 5.0 (s, br, 1H), 5.05 (s,

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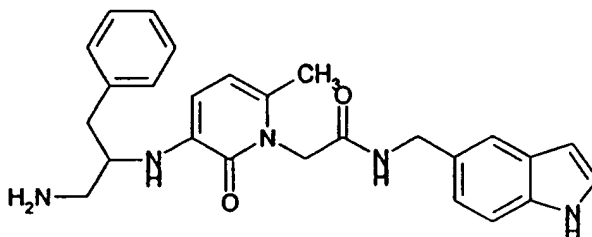
-52-

2H), 5.95 (d, 1H), 6.30 (d, 1H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 6.95 (s, br, 1H), 7.0 (d, 1H), 7.10-7.35 (m, 13H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 8.15, (s, br, 1H). LRMS m/z = 578.4 (M+1).

Preparation 10

(R,S)-2-[3-[(2-Amino-1-benzylethyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyridinyl]-N-(1H-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide.

5



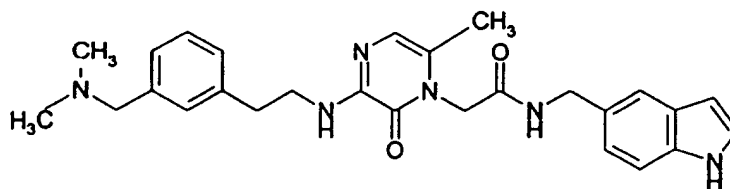
(R,S)-Benzyl-N-2-[(1-2-[(1H-indol-5-ylmethyl)amino]-2-oxoethyl-6-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-3-pyridinyl)amino]-3-phenylpropylcarbamate (preparation 9) (0.15g, 0.259mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (10mL), treated with 10% Pd on carbon catalyst (50mg) and stirred under a hydrogen atmosphere (15psi, room temperature, 18hr). A further 50mg of 10% Pd on carbon was added and stirring under hydrogen (15psi) continued for 18hr. The catalyst was removed by filtration, the solvent evaporated to dryness and the resultant crude product purified by chromatography (SiO₂, gradient elution 90:10 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH; 90:10:0.5 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH:NH₃; 90:10:1 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH:NH₃) to give, recovered starting material as the first eluted fraction (8mg at 53%) and the desired product as the second eluted fraction (white solid, 28mg at 24%). ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.75-2.90 (m, 3H), 3.0 (dd, 1H), 3.75 (s, 1H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 4.75 (d, 1H), 4.90 (d, 1H), 6.10(d, 1H), 6.40(d, 1H), 6.45 (d, 1H), 7.05 (d, 1H), 7.10-7.30 (m, 6H), 7.35 (d, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H). LRMS m/z = 444.2 (M+1)*.

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Example 2

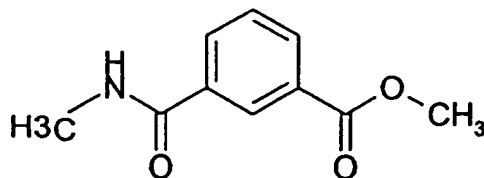
2-[3-(3-[(Dimethylamino)methyl]phenethylamino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]-N-(1H-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide



5

Preparation 11

Methyl 3-[(methylamino)carbonyl]benzoate

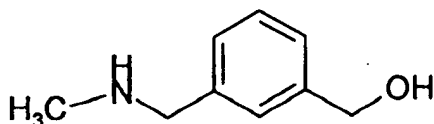


10

A slurry of methyl isophthalate (5.10g, 0.028mol) in CH_2Cl_2 (100ml) at room temperature was treated with oxalyl chloride (6.0ml) followed by DMF (3 drops). The resultant mixture was stirred under reflux (90 mins). The resultant mixture was cooled to room temperature, the solvent removed by evaporation and the residue
 15 azeotroped with CH_2Cl_2 . The resultant mixture was dissolved in THF (100ml), cooled to 0°C and treated with a solution of methylamine (2M, 28ml, 56mmol) in THF. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature overnight, solvent removed by evaporation and resultant mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate (200ml) and water (200ml). The organic layer separated and washed with sat aq NaHCO_3 ,
 20 sat aq brine, and dried over MgSO_4 . Removal of the drying agent by filtration followed by evaporation of the solvent gave the desired product (white solid, 4.60g, 79%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 3.00 (d, 3H), 4.00 (s, 3H), 6.30 (s, br, 1H), 7.50 (t, 1H), 8.00 (d, 1H), 8.20 (d, 1H), 8.40 (s, 1H). LRMS m/z = 211.1 ($\text{M}+18$) $^+$.

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Preparation 123-[(Methylamino)methyl]phenylmethanol

5

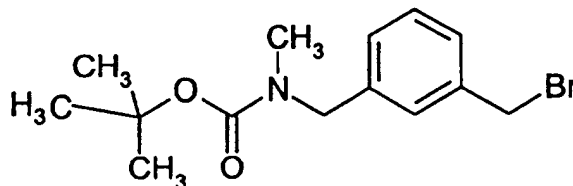
A stirred solution of methyl 3-[(methylamino)carbonyl]benzoate (preparation 11) (5.0g, 20.7mmol) in THF (120ml) was treated dropwise with a solution of lithium aluminium hydride (1M, 30ml, 30mmol) in THF. The resultant slurry was stirred under reflux overnight, cooled and treated with water (1.1ml), 15%NaOH (1.8ml) and water (2.5ml). The resultant gel was removed by filtration, the liquors concentrated in vacuo and taken up in ethyl acetate (120ml). The organic layer was washed with sat aq brine (100ml) and dried over MgSO₄. Removal of the drying agent by filtration followed by evaporation of the solvent gave an oil which was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, gradient elution with CH₂Cl₂; 95:5 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH; 90:10 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH; 90:10:1 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH:NH₃; 85:15:1 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH:NH₃). The second eluted material proved to be the correct product (2.9g, 69%,). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.20 (s, 2H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 3.70 (s, 2H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 7.20-7.40 (m, 4H). LRMS m/z = 152.4 (M+1)⁺.

10

15

Preparation 13tert-Butyl N-[3-(bromomethyl)benzyl]-N-methylcarbamate

20



A milky suspension of 3-[(methylamino)methyl]phenylmethanol (preparation 12) (2.7g, 17.9mmol) in THF (60ml) and water (60ml) was treated with di-*t*-butylpyrocarbonate (5.4g, 24.7mmol) and the mixture stirred at room temperature overnight.

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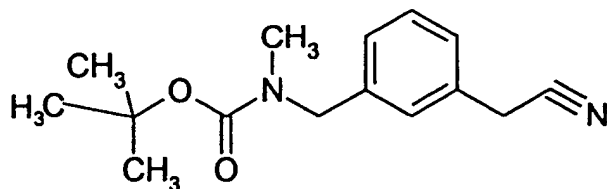
-55-

The THF was evaporated and the aqueous residue treated with ethyl acetate (250ml). The organic layer was washed with sat aq brine (100ml) and dried over MgSO₄. Filtration away from the drying agent followed by evaporation of the solvent gave the crude product which was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, eluting with 95:5CH₂Cl₂:MeOH) to give the intermediate *tert*-butyl *N*-[3-(hydroxymethyl)benzyl]-*N*-methylcarbamate (4.2g) which was used directly in the next step.

A stirred solution of *tert*-butyl *N*-[3-(hydroxymethyl)benzyl]-*N*-methylcarbamate (4.2g, 16.7mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (150ml) at 0°C, was treated with carbon tetrabromide (8.0g, 24.1mmol) and triphenyl phosphine (6.35g, 24.21mmol). The resultant solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 4 days. The resultant mixture was evaporated to dryness and the residue purified by chromatography (SiO₂, gradient elution with 100% hexane; 99:1 hexane:ethyl acetate; 95:5 hexane: ethyl acetate) to give the desired product (3.32g, 60%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.50 (s, 9H), 2.80 (s, br, 3H), 4.20 (s, 2H), 4.30 (s, 2H), 7.15 (m, 1H), 7.25 (m, 1H), 7.30 (m, 2H). LRMS m/z = 333.2 (M+18)*.

Preparation 14

tert-Butyl *N*-[3-(cyanomethyl)benzyl]-*N*-methylcarbamate



tert-Butyl *N*-[3-(bromomethyl)benzyl]-*N*-methylcarbamate (preparation 13) (3.2g, 10.18mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (50ml) and treated with sodium cyanide (1.23g, 25.10mmol) followed by benzyl triethylammonium bromide (220mg, 0.8mmol) and the resultant mixture stirred at room temperature for 4 days. The resultant slurry was diluted with ethyl acetate (200ml) washed with water, sat aq brine and dried over MgSO₄. Removal of the drying agent by filtration followed by evaporation of the solvent gave a pale yellow solid which was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, eluting with 100% CH₂Cl₂) to give the desired product with a

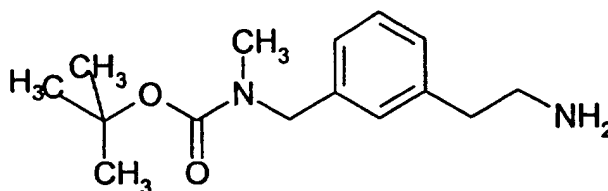
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trace of impurity (3.0g). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 1.50 (s, 9H), 2.80 (s, b, 3H), 3.75 (s, 2H), 4.40 (s, 2H), 7.20 (m, 3H), 7.35 (t, 1H). LRMS m/z = 278.1 ($M+18$) $^+$.

Preparation 15

tert-Butyl *N*-[3-(2-aminoethyl)benzyl]-*N*-methylcarbamate



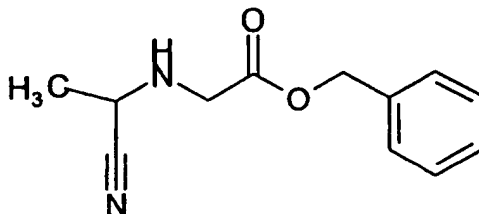
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tert-Butyl-*N*-[3-(cyanomethyl)benzyl]-*N*-methylcarbamate (preparation 14) (3g, 11.5mmol, slightly impure) was dissolved in ethanol saturated with NH_3 (300ml), treated with Raney $^{\text{®}}$ Nickel (500mg) and stirred under a hydrogen atmosphere (60psi, room temperature, 18hr). The catalyst was removed by filtration under nitrogen, the solvent evaporated to dryness and the resultant crude product purified by chromatography (SiO_2 , gradient elution with 100% CH_2Cl_2 ; 95:5 CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH; 90:10 CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH) to give the desired product (2.40g, 78%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 1.20 (s, 2H), 1.50 (s, 9H), 2.70-2.90 (m, 5H), 3.00 (s, 2H), 4.20 (s, br, 2H), 7.05 (s, br, 3H), 7.25 (s, br, 1H). LRMS m/z = 265.1 ($M+1$) $^+$.

15

Preparation 16

(*R,S*)-Benzyl 2-[(1-cyanoethyl)amino]acetate hydrochloride



20 A cooled solution of glycine benzylester free base (12.9g, 78.09mmol -from the HCl salt by partition between ethyl acetate and brine basified with sat Na_2CO_3 solution) in CH_2Cl_2 (100ml) with 3Å molecular sieves was treated with a solution of

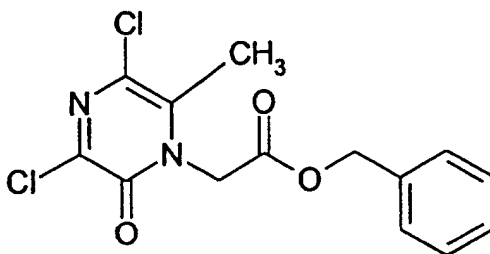
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acetaldehyde (4.36ml, 78.09mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5ml). After 30mins the mixture was treated dropwise with a solution of TMSCN (10.40ml, 78.09mmol) cautiously, and the temperature maintained at 5°C. The resultant mixture was stirred at room
 5 temperature for 3hr, washed with water, the aqueous layer extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (x2), the combined organic layers dried over MgSO_4 and the solvent evaporated. The resultant pale yellow oil was taken up in ether (150ml) treated with a solution of HCl in ether (1M, 78ml) to precipitate a solid which was collected by filtration, dried to give the desired product (17.85g, 89%). ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ 1.70 (d, 3H), 4.20 (s,
 10 2H), 4.70 (q, 1H), 5.30 (s, 2H), 7.40 (m, 5H). LRMS m/z = 236.3 ($\text{M}+18$) $^+$.

Preparation 17

Benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6H)-pyrazinyl]acetate



15

A suspension of benzyl-2-[(1-cyanoethyl)amino]acetate hydrochloride (preparation 16) (17.8g, 69.88mmol) in toluene (120ml) was treated cautiously with oxalyl chloride (24.38ml). Once effervescence had ceased the reaction was heated at 100°C (24hr). The reaction was cooled, solvent evaporated to dryness and the
 20 resultant crude product purified by chromatography (SiO_2 , gradient elution with 70:30 pentane:ethyl acetate; 50:50 pentane:ethyl acetate; 30:70 pentane:ethyl acetate; 100% ethyl acetate). Chromatography again, (SiO_2 , eluting with 100% CH_2Cl_2) gave the desired product as an off-white solid (9.40g, 41%). ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ 2.35 (s, 3H), 4.90 (s, 2H), 5.25 (s, 2H), 7.40 (m, 5H).

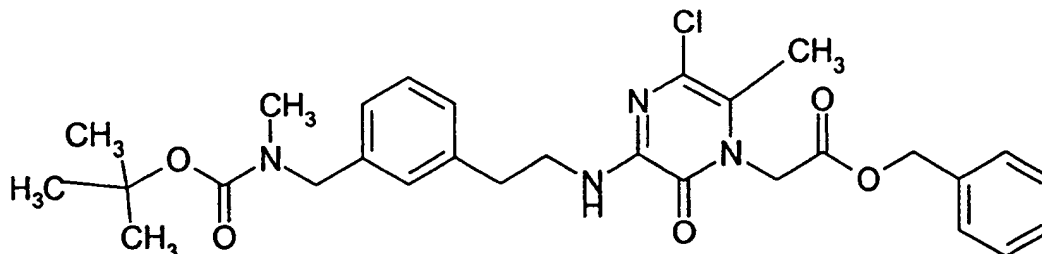
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Preparation 18

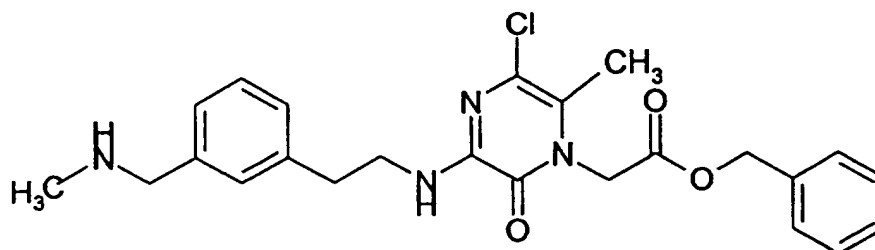
Benzyl 2-[3-[(3-[(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(methyl)amino]methylphenethyl)amino]-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate



- 5 *tert*-Butyl-*N*-[3-(2-aminoethyl)benzyl]-*N*-methylcarbamate (preparation 15) (0.5g, 1.89mmol), benzyl-2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 17) (0.6g, 1.83mmol) and triethylamine (0.5ml, 3.66mmol) in ethyl acetate (30ml) were stirred at reflux for 24hr. The resultant mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (20ml) and washed with water, sat aq brine, dried over MgSO_4 .
- 10 Removal of the drying agent by filtration followed by evaporation of the solvent gave a red oil which was purified by chromatography (SiO_2 , gradient elution with 100% CH_2Cl_2 ; 99:1 CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH; 98:2 CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH) to give the desired product (0.76g, 75%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 1.45 (s, 9H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.80 (s, br, 3H), 2.90 (t, 2H), 3.70 (m, 2H), 4.20 (s, br, 2H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 6.10 (m, br, 1H), 7.10 (m, 3H), 7.25 (m, 1H), 7.35 (m, 5H). LRMS m/z = 555.3 ($\text{M}+1$)⁺. Found C 62.50, H 6.34, N 9.98%; $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{35}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5\text{Cl}$ requires C 62.75, H 6.36, N 10.09 %.

Preparation 19

Benzyl 2-[3-chloro-2-methyl-5-(3-[(methylamino)methyl]phenethylamino)-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate



20

Benzyl-2-[3-[(3-[(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(methyl)amino]methylphenethyl)amino]-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 18) (0.7g, 1.26mmol)

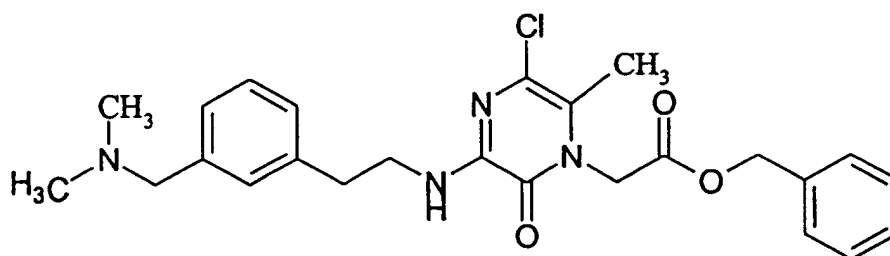
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was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (10ml) and treated with TFA (1.0ml). After stirring at room temperature for 3hr, the reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness then dissolved in ethyl acetate (200ml) washed with sat. aq NaHCO_3 , sat aq brine, dried over MgSO_4 . Removal of the drying agent by filtration followed by evaporation of the solvent gave a dark brown oil which was purified by chromatography (SiO_2 , gradient elution with 100% CH_2Cl_2 ; 98:2 CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH; 95:5 CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH; 95:5:1 CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH: NH_3) to give the desired product (0.38g, 65%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 2.00 (s, br, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.90 (t, 2H), 3.70 (m, 2H), 3.75 (s, 2H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 6.10 (m, br, 1H), 7.10 (m, 1H), 7.15 (m, 2H), 7.25 (m, 1H), 7.35 (m, 5H). LRMS m/z = 455.0, 457.2 ($\text{M}+1$) $^+$.

Preparation 20

Benzyl 2-[3-chloro-5-(3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenethylamino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6H)-pyrazinyl]acetate



A stirred solution of benzyl 2-[3-chloro-2-methyl-5-(3-[(methylamino)methyl]phenethylamino)-6-oxo-1(6H)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 19) (0.38g, 0.83mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (10ml) was treated with formaldehyde (0.31ml). After stirring at room temperature for 45mins, the resultant cloudy mixture was treated with sodium triacetoxyborohydride (253mg, 1.19mmol) and stirred at room temperature for a further 2 days. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (200ml) and washed with sat. aq NaHCO_3 , sat aq brine and dried over MgSO_4 . Removal of the drying agent by filtration followed by evaporation of the solvent gave

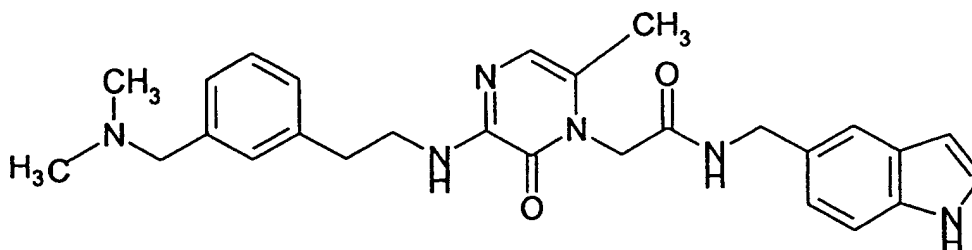
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a crude solid which was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, gradient elution with 100% CH₂Cl₂; 95:5 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH; 90:10 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH) to give the desired product (0.30g, 77%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃)δ 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 6H), 2.90 (t, 2H), 3.40 (s, 2H), 3.70 (m, 2H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 6.10 (m, br, 1H), 7.10-7.20 (m, 3H), 7.25 (m, 1H), 7.35 (m, 5H). LRMS m/z = 469.2, 471.2 (M+1).

Preparation 21

2-[3-(3-[(Dimethylamino)methyl]phenethylamino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid



10

Benzyl-2-[3-chloro-5-(3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenethylamino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6H)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 20) (137mg, 0.29mmol) was dissolved in methanol:water (10:2, 20ml), treated with Pearlman's catalyst (10mg) and stirred under a hydrogen atmosphere (60psi, room temperature, 2.5hr). The catalyst was removed by filtration, followed by evaporation of the solvent and azeotroping with CH₂Cl₂ to yield a crude yellow solid. To the crude mixture, 1H-indol-5-ylmethylamine (preparation 8) (43mg, 0.29mmol), HOBT (46mg, 0.34mmol), WSCDI.HCl (74mg, 0.39mmol), N-methylmorpholine (0.061ml, 0.55mmol) and DMF (5ml) were stirred at room temperature for 18hr. The resultant mixture was evaporated to dryness and azeotroped with CH₂Cl₂. Water (2ml) was added followed by aq Na₂CO₃ (a few drops) and the residue treated with ethyl acetate and methanol. The organic layer was separated, dried over MgSO₄. Filtration away from the drying agent followed by evaporation of the solvent gave the crude product which was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, gradient elution with 100% CH₂Cl₂; 95:5 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH; 95:5:0.5 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH:NH₃) to give the desired product (10mg, 7%).

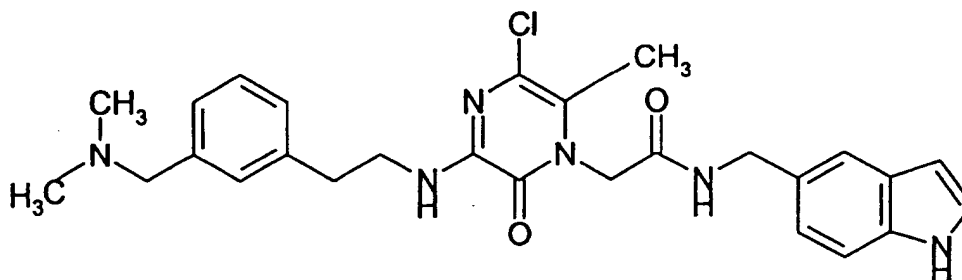
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^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.20 (s, 6H), 2.90 (t, 2H), 3.45 (s, 2H), 3.60 (t, 2H), 4.45 (s, 2H), 4.70 (s, 2H), 6.40 (m, br, 2H), 6.70 (m, 1H), 7.05 (m, 2H), 7.10-7.30 (m, 4H), 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.50 (m, 2H). LRMS m/z = 473.2 ($M+1$) $^+$.

Example 3

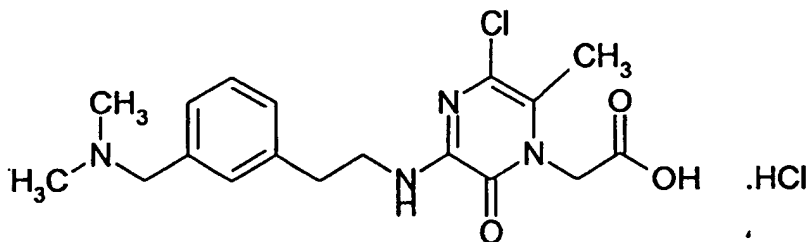
- 5 2-[3-Chloro-5-(3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenethylamino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6H)-pyrazinyl]-N-(1H-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide



10

Preparation 22

- 2-[3-Chloro-5-(3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenethylamino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6H)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid hydrochloride



- 15 Benzyl-2-[3-chloro-5-(3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenethylamino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6H)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 20) (100mg, 0.21mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (10ml), treated with 10% Pd on carbon catalyst (20mg), aq HCl (1m, 0.1ml) and stirred under a hydrogen atmosphere (20psi, room temperature, 2hr). The catalyst was removed by filtration, the solvent evaporated to dryness and the residue
20 azeotroped with CH_2Cl_2 to give the desired product, slightly impure (white solid,

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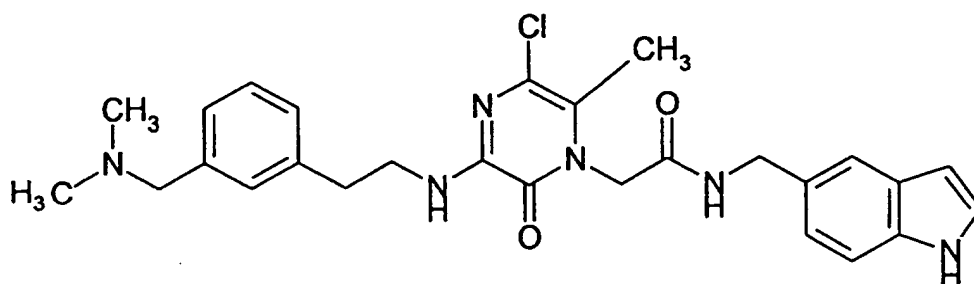
-62-

85mg). ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.80 (s, 6H), 3.00 (t, 2H), 3.60 (t, 2H), 4.20 (s, 2H), 4.70 (s, 2H), 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.40 (m, 2H). LRMS m/z = 379.1 ($\text{M}+1$) $^+$.

Preparation 23

2-[3-Chloro-5-(3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenethylamino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6H)-pyrazinyl]-N-(1H-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide

5



The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 9 from 2-[3-chloro-5-(3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenethylamino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6H)-

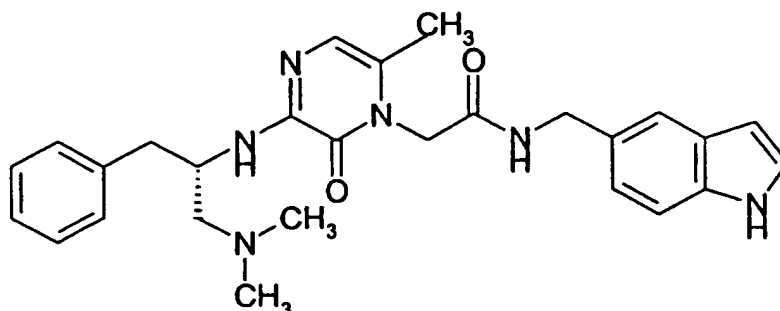
10 pyrazinyl]acetic acid hydrochloride (preparation 22) (85mg, 0.20mmol) and 1H-indol-5-ylmethylamine (preparation 8) (35mg, 0.24mmol) to give the title compound (100mg,

0.19mmol, 98%). ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.70 (s, 6H), 3.00 (m, 2H), 3.60 (m, 2H), 4.20 (s, 2H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 4.80 (m, 2H), 7.05 (m, 1H), 7.10-7.55 (m, 9H),

15 7.75 (m, 1H), 7.85 (m, 1H). LRMS m/z = 507.3, 509.3 ($\text{M}+1$) $^+$.

Example 4

2-[3-[(1S)-1-Benzyl-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]-N-(1H-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide



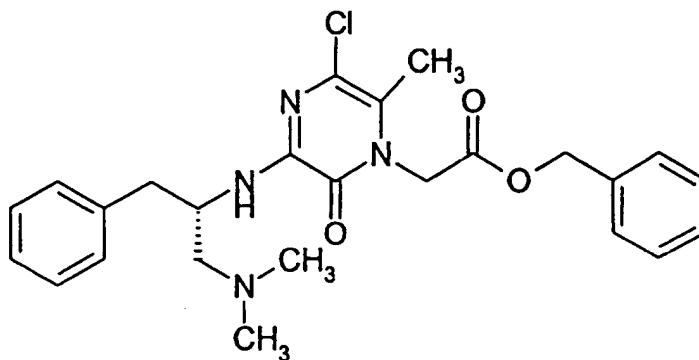
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Preparation 24

Benzyl 2-[3-[(1*S*)-1-benzyl-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate

5



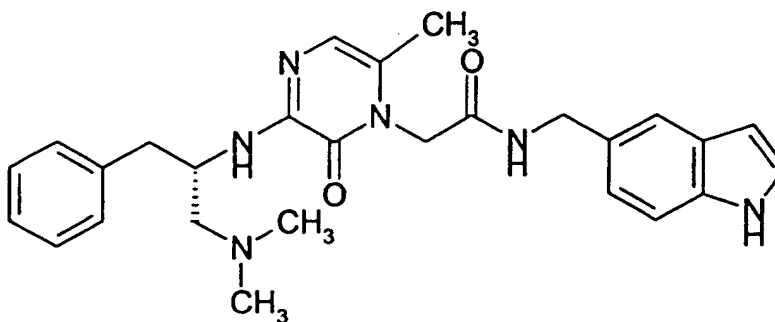
The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 18 from *N*-[(2*S*)-2-amino-3-phenylpropyl]-*N,N*-dimethylamine (190mg, 1.07mmol; prepared as described in *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* 1970, 18,1731-1736) and benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 17) (361mg, 1.10mmol). The crude product was purified by chromatography (SiO₂; gradient elution 100% hexane; 80:20 hexane:ethyl acetate; 60:40 hexane:ethyl acetate; 40:60 hexane:ethyl acetate; 20:80 hexane:ethyl acetate) to give the desired product (yellow solid, 260mg, 50%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.20 (m, 9H), 2.30 (m, 1H), 2.20 (m, 1H), 2.85 (m, 1H), 3.10 (m, 1H), 4.25 (m, 1H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 6.20 (m, 1H), 7.20 (m, 5H), 7.35 (m, 5H). LRMS *m/z* = 469.2, 471.3 (*M*+1)⁺.

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Preparation 25

2-[3-[(1S)-1-Benzyl-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]-
N-(1H-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide



5

The title compound was prepared by a similar method to Example 2 from benzyl 2-[3-[(1S)-1-benzyl-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 24) (240mg, 0.51mmol) which was treated with Pearlman's catalyst (see example 2) to give a crude acid (168mg, 95%). The crude acid (100mg, 0.26mmol) was coupled with 1H-indol-5-ylmethylamine (preparation 8) (41mg, 0.29mmol), to give a crude mixture which was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, eluting with 100% CH₂Cl₂; 95:5 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH; 95:5:0.5 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH:NH₃) to give example 5 as the first eluted fraction (yellow foam, 8mg, 6% from crude acid) and desired product as the second eluted fraction (white foam 86mg, 70% from crude acid). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.20 (s, 6H), 2.25 (m, 4H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.85 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 4.30 (m, 1H), 4.50 (m, 2H), 4.55-4.70 (m, 2H), 6.00 (m, 1H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 6.70 (m, 2H), 7.10 (m, 1H), 7.20 (m, 6H), 7.35 (m, 1H), 7.50 (m, 1H), 8.20 (s, br, 1H). LRMS m/z = 473.4 (M+1)⁺; Found C 63.45, H 6.46, N 15.88%; C₂₇H₃₂N₆O₂·0.6 CH₂Cl₂ requires C 63.32, H 6.39, N 16.05%.

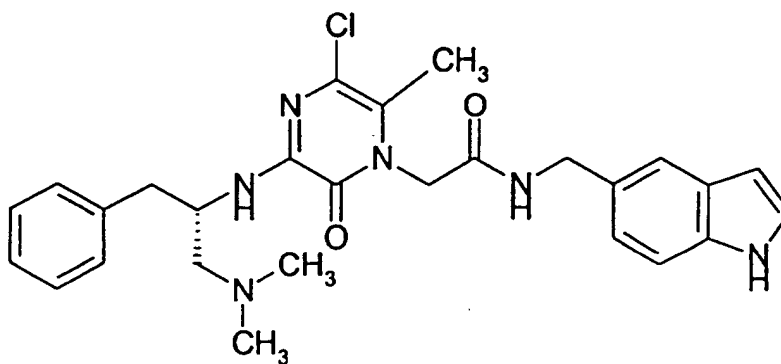
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Example 5

2-[3-[(1*S*)-1-Benzyl-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide

5

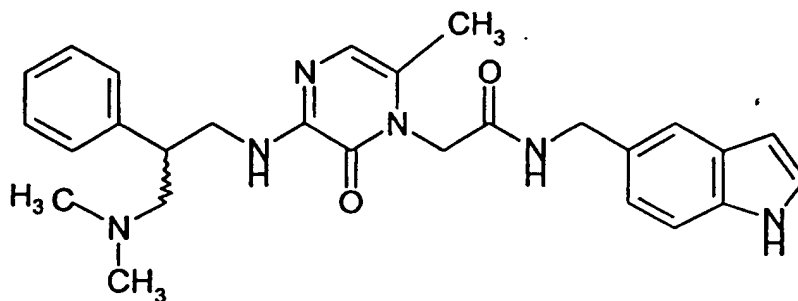


^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 2.20 (s, 7H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.50 (m, 1H), 2.80 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 4.30 (m, 1H), 4.40-4.60 (m, 3H), 4.65 (m, 1H), 6.30 (s, br, 1H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 6.80 (s, br, 1H), 7.05 (m, 1H), 7.15-7.40 (m, 7H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 8.30 (s, br, 1H).

10 LRMS m/z = 507.4, 509.6 ($M+1$) $^+$.

Example 6

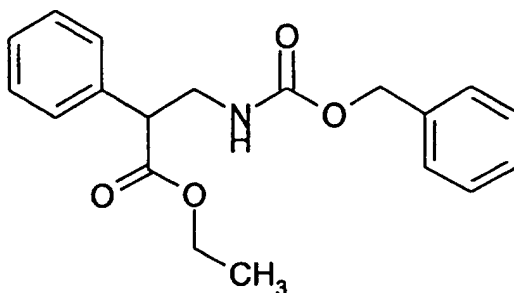
2-[3-[(2*R,S*)-3-(Dimethylamino)-2-phenylpropyl]amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide



15

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Preparation 26Ethyl (2*R,S*)-3-[(benzyloxy)carbonyl]amino-2-phenylpropanoate

5

Ethyl (2*R,S*)-3-amino-2-phenylpropanoate (1.0g, 5.18mmol; prepared as described in *J Org. Chem.* 1961, 4062), 1-[(benzyloxy)carbonyl]oxydihydro-1*H*-pyrrole-2,5-dione(1.55g, 6.21mmol) and triethylamine (1.08ml, 7.77mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (20ml) were stirred at room temperature for 65hr. The reaction mixture was washed with aq citric acid (1N), aq NaHCO₃, sat aq brine and dried over MgSO₄. Filtration away from the drying agent followed by evaporation of the solvent gave the crude product which was purified by chromatography (SiO₂; eluting with 98:2 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH) to give the desired product, slightly impure (colourless oil, 1.8g). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.20 (t, 3H), 3.50 (d, 1H), 3.60 (m, 1H), 3.65 (m, 1H), 3.90 (m, 1H), 4.15 (m, 2H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 7.20-7.40 (m, 10H). LRMS m/z = 328.2 (M+1)⁺.

10

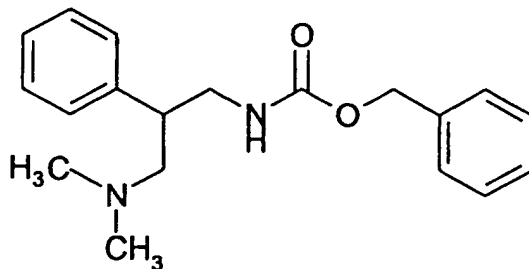
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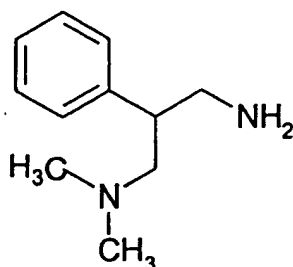
-67-

Preparation 27Benzyl (2*R,S*)-*N*-[3-(dimethylamino)-2-phenylpropyl]carbamate

- 5 A solution of ethyl-(2*R,S*)-3-[(benzyloxy)carbonyl]amino-2-phenylpropanoate (preparation 26) (1.8g, 5.50mmol) in toluene (10ml) was cooled to -75°C and treated with a solution of DIBAL (1M, 11ml, 11mmol) in toluene, keeping the temperature below -65°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30mins, then quenched by the addition of methanol. Aq potassium sodium tartrate was added and mixture warmed
- 10 to room temperature, partitioned between ethyl acetate and water, the organic layers were separated and dried over MgSO_4 . Filtration away from the drying agent followed by evaporation of the solvent gave the crude product which was purified by chromatography (SiO_2 ; eluting with 98:2 CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH) to give the intermediate benzyl *N*-(3-oxo-2-phenylpropyl)carbamate (colourless oil, 933mg 60%). Benzyl *N*-(3-oxo-2-phenylpropyl)carbamate (930mg, 3.28mmol) and dimethylamine hydrochloride (321g, 3.94mmol) were dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (20ml) and stirred for 1hr.
- 15 This mixture was treated with sodium triacetoxyborohydride (1.04g, 4.92mmol) and the resultant mixture stirred (2hr, room temperature). The resultant mixture was washed with sat aq NaHCO_3 , sat aq brine and dried over MgSO_4 . Filtration away
- 20 from the drying agent and evaporation of the solvent gave the crude product which was purified by chromatography (SiO_2 ; eluting with 90:10 CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH) to give the desired product (colourless oil, 741mg 72%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 2.20 (s, 6H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.65 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.40 (m, 1H), 3.55 (m, 1H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 5.85 (s, br, 1H), 7.15 (m, 2H), 7.25 (m, 2H), 7.30 (m, 6H). LRMS m/z = 313.3 ($\text{M}+1$) $^+$.

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Preparation 28*N*-(2*R,S*)-(3-Amino-2-phenylpropyl)-*N,N*-dimethylamine

5

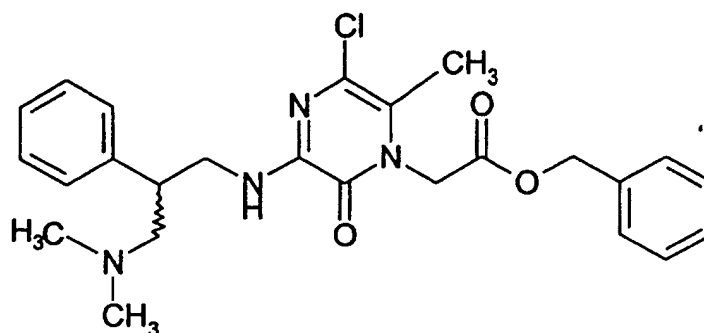
Benzyl-(2*R,S*)-*N*-[3-(dimethylamino)-2-phenylpropyl]carbamate (preparation 27) (740mg, 2.61mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (20ml), treated with 10% Pd on carbon catalyst (100mg) and stirred under a hydrogen atmosphere (10psi, room temperature, 1hr). The catalyst was removed by filtration, the solvent evaporated to dryness to give the desired product (colourless oil, 350mg, 75%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.20 (s, 6H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.80 (m, 2H), 3.10 (m, 1H), 7.20-7.40 (m, 5H). LRMS *m/z* = 179.4 (*M*+1)⁺.

10

Preparation 29

Benzyl 2-[3-chloro-5-[[*(2R,S)*-3-(dimethylamino)-2-phenylpropyl]amino]-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate

15



The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 18 from *N*-(2*R,S*)-(3-amino-2-phenylpropyl)-*N,N*-dimethylamine (preparation 28) (261mg, 1.47mmol) and benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 17) (400mg, 1.22mmol). The crude product was purified by

20

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chromatography (SiO₂; eluting with 95:5 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH) to give the desired product (off-white solid, 325mg 57%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 6H), 2.50 (m, 1H), 2.80 (m, 1H), 3.15 (m, 1H), 3.70 (m, 2H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 7.20-7.40
5 (m, 10H), 7.55 (s, br, 1H). LRMS m/z = 469.2, 471.2 (M+1)⁺.

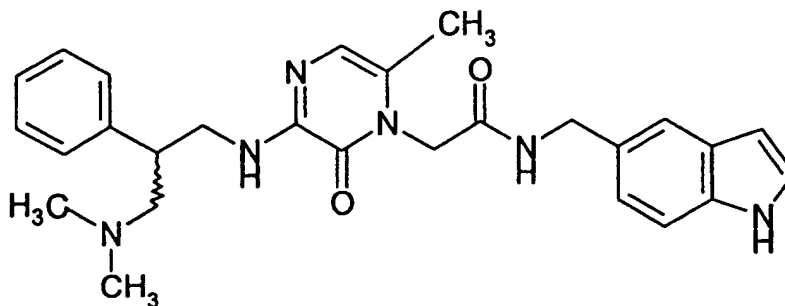
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Preparation 30

2-[3-[(2*R,S*)-3-(Dimethylamino)-2-phenylpropyl]amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide

5



The title compound was prepared by a similar method to example 2 from benzyl 2-[3-chloro-5-[(2*R,S*)-(dimethylamino)-2-phenylpropyl]amino-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 29) (320mg, 0.68mmol) which was treated with
 10 Pearlman's catalyst (see example 2) to give a crude acid (233mg, 99%). The crude acid (230mg, 0.67mmol) was coupled with 1*H*-indol-5-ylmethylamine (preparation 8) (149mg, 0.80mmol) to give a crude product which was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, eluting with 90:10:1 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH:NH₃) to give the desired product (90mg, 28%).
 15 ¹H NMR (d⁶-DMSO) δ 2.00 (s, 3H), 2.15 (s, 6H), 2.35 (m, 1H), 2.60 (m, 1H), 3.20 (m, 1H), 3.40 (m, 1H), 3.60 (m, 1H), 4.30 (d, 2H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 6.40 (m, 1H), 6.60 (m, 1H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 7.00 (m, 1H), 7.20-7.35 (m, 7H), 7.40 (s, 1H), 8.60 (m, 1H), 11.00 (s, br, 1H). LRMS m/z = 473.5 (M+1)⁺.

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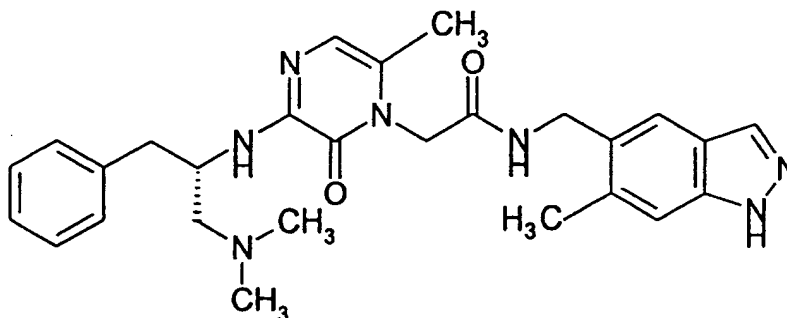
PCS9487

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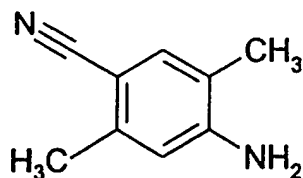
Example 7

2-[3-[[[(1S)-1-Benzyl-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]-N-[(6-methyl-1H-indazol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide

5

Preparation 31

4-Amino-2,5-dimethylbenzonitrile



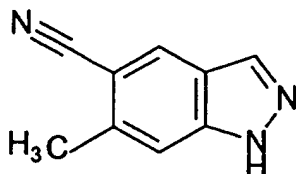
10

2,5-Dimethyl-4-nitrobenzonitrile (500mg, 2.84mmol; purchased from Salor) was dissolved in ethanol (20ml), treated with 10% Pd on carbon catalyst (50mg) and stirred under a hydrogen atmosphere (10psi, room temperature, 3hr). The catalyst was removed by filtration and the solvent evaporated to dryness. The resultant mixture was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and washed with HCl (2N, 4x15ml), aqueous layer was treated with NaHCO₃, then extracted repeatedly with CH₂Cl₂. Solvent was evaporated from the organic layer to give the desired product (brown solid, 350mg, 84%). ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 7.20 (s, 1H). LRMS m/z = 147.4 (M+1)⁺. Found C 72.12, H 6.86, N 18.53%; C₈H₁₀N₂·0.2H₂O requires C 72.16, H 7.00, N 18.70%.

20

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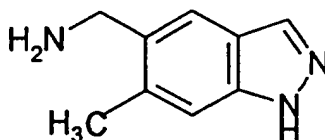
-72-

Preparation 326-Methyl-1H-indazole-5-carbonitrile

5

A solution of 4-amino-2,5-dimethylbenzonitrile (preparation 31) (111mg, 0.76mmol) in acetic acid (5ml) was treated with a solution of sodium nitrite (53mg, 0.76mmol) in water (1ml). The resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 mins then left to stand for 48hrs. The solvent was removed by evaporation and the residue

10 purified by chromatography (SiO₂, eluting with 50:50 hexane: ethyl acetate) to give the desired product (25mg, 21%). ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 2.60 (s, 3H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 8.15 (s, 1H), 8.20 (s, 1H). LRMS m/z = 158.1 (M+1)⁺.

Preparation 33(6-Methyl-1H-indazol-5-yl)methylamine

15

A solution of 6-methyl-1H-indazole-5-carbonitrile (preparation 32) (230mg, 1.47mmol) in THF (10ml) under nitrogen was treated with a solution of lithium aluminium hydride (1N, 3.66ml, 3.66mmol) in THF at 0°C. The resultant mixture was stirred for 16hr warming to room temperature, then treated with MeOH (12ml), H₂O

20 (0.8ml), NaOH (4N, 2ml) and H₂O (4ml). The resultant precipitate was removed by filtration, washed with THF and purified by chromatography (SiO₂, eluting with 90:10:1 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH:NH₃) to give the desired product (71mg, 30%). ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 2.40 (s, 3H), 3.95 (s, 2H), 7.35 (s, 1H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.95 (s, 1H). LRMS m/z = 162.0 (M+1)⁺.

25

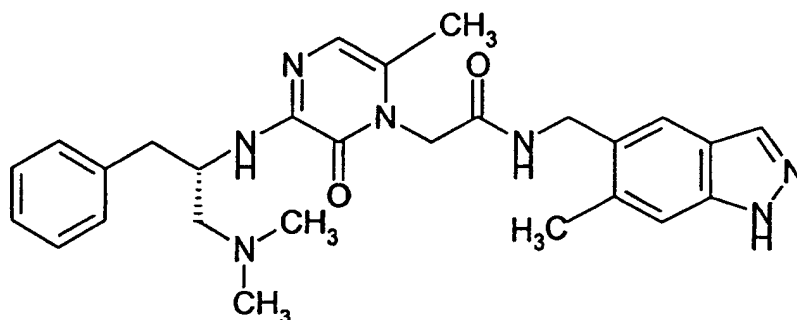
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Preparation 34

2-[3-[(1*S*)-1-Benzyl-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-
N-[(6-methyl-1*H*-indazol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide

5



The title compound was prepared by a similar method to Example 2 from benzyl 2-[3-[(1*S*)-1-benzyl-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-
10 pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 24) (240mg, 0.51mmol) which was treated with Pearlman's catalyst (see example 2) to give a crude acid (168mg, 95%). The crude acid (48mg, 0.13mmol) was then coupled with (6-methyl-1*H*-indazol-5-yl)methylamine (preparation 33) (22.4mg, 0.14mmol) to give a crude mixture which was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, eluting with 90:10 CH₂Cl₂: MeOH; 90:10:0.2
15 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH:NH₃; 90:10:0.4 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH:NH₃) to give the desired product (yellow solid, 28mg, 46% from crude acid). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.15-2.40 (m, 14H), 2.80 (m, 1H), 3.05 (m, 1H), 4.20-4.65 (m, 4H), 4.80 (m, 1H), 6.00-6.30 (m, br, 1H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 7.10 (s, 1H), 7.15-7.30 (m, 6H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.80 (s, b, 1H). LRMS m/z = 488.2 (M+1)⁺.

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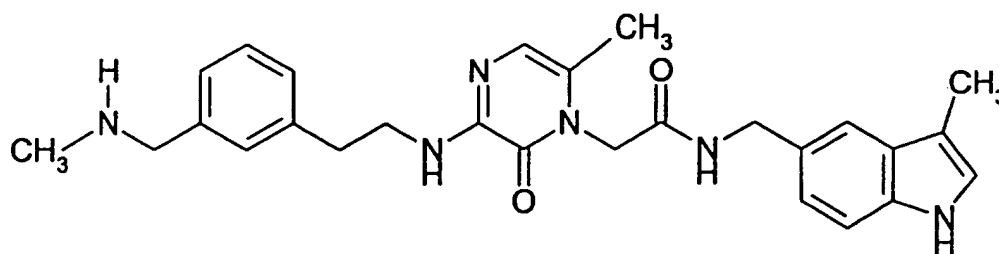
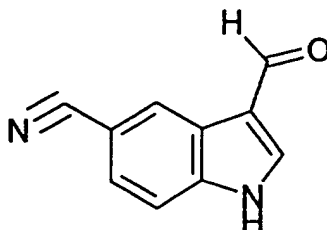
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Example 8

N-[(3-Methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-3-[(3-
[(methylamino)methyl]phenethyl)amino]-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide

5

Preparation 353-Formyl-1*H*-indole-5-carbonitrile

10

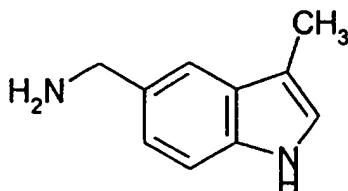
Phosphoryl chloride (4.24ml, 45.48mmol) was added dropwise to dimethylformamide (3.52ml, 45.48mmol) and stirred for 30mins at room temperature. A solution of 1*H*-indole-5-carbonitrile (5.39g, 37.9mmol) in dimethylformamide (10ml) was added dropwise. A solid precipitated, further dimethylformamide (10ml) was added to aid stirring and the reaction mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 3hr. Water was added to quench the reaction mixture which was then stirred for 18hr. The stirring was stopped and the reaction mixture was left to stand, after 24hr a pink solid had precipitated in the organic layer. The layers were separated and organic layer filtered, washed with water and dried to give the desired product (5.44g, 84%).

¹H NMR (DMSO) δ 7.60-7.80 (m, 2H), 8.20-8.30 (m, 2H), 10.00 (s, 1H), 12.20-12.35 (s, br, 1H).

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Preparation 36(3-Methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methylamine

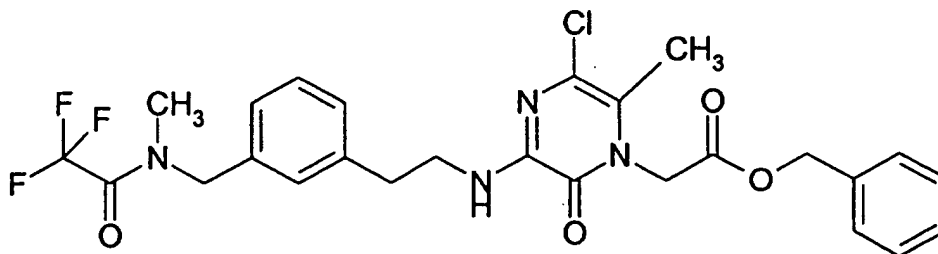
5

The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 8 from 3-formyl-1*H*-indole-5-carbonitrile (preparation 35) (5.44g, 32mmol) to give the desired product as a white solid (2.57g, 50%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.35 (s, 3H), 4.00 (s, 2H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 7.15 (d, 1H), 7.35 (d, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.80-8.00 (s, br, 1H).

10

Preparation 37

Benzyl 2-[3-chloro-2-methyl-5-[(3-[(methyl(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)amino)methyl]phenethyl)amino]-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate



A solution of 2-[3-chloro-2-methyl-5-(3[(methylamino)methyl]phenethylamino)-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 19) (1.77g, 3.90mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (75ml) was treated with pyridine (0.65ml) and trifluoroacetic anhydride (1ml). After stirring at room temperature for 24hr, the reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness and azeotroped with dichloromethane (x3). The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (400ml) washed with water, sat aq brine and dried over MgSO₄. Removal of the drying agent by filtration followed by evaporation of the solvent gave a pale orange solid which was recrystallised from boiling methanol to give the desired

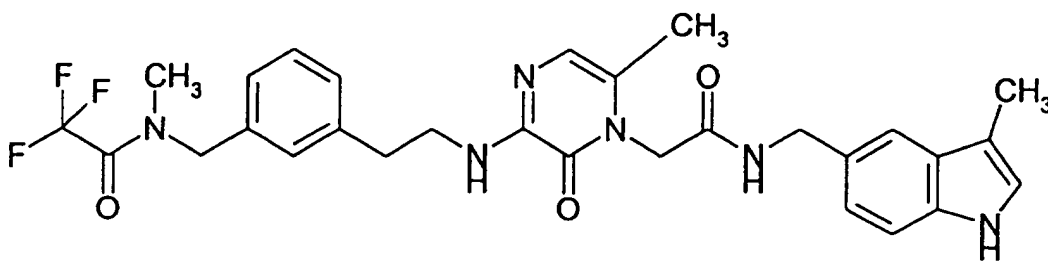
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product. The mother liquors were concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by chromatography (SiO₂, gradient elution with 100% pentane; 3:1 pentane:ethyl acetate) to give further product (1.47g, 68%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.20 (s, 3H), 3.90 (m, 3H), 3.05 (s, 2H), 3.60-3.70 (m, 2H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 6.05-6.15 (m, 1H), 7.00-7.15 (m, 2H), 7.15-7.25 (m, 1H), 7.25-7.40 (m, 7H). LRMS m/z = 551.8 (M+1)⁺.

Preparation 38

10 2,2,2-Trifluoro-N-methyl-N-[3-(2-[[5-methyl-4-(2-[[[(3-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)methyl]amino]-2-oxoethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl]amino]ethyl)benzyl]acetamide



Benzyl-2-[3-chloro-2-methyl-5-[(3-[[methyl(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)amino]methyl} phenethyl) amino]-6-oxo-1(6H) pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 37) (200mg, 0.36mmol) was dissolved in methanol (80ml), treated with Pearlman's catalyst (80mg) and stirred under a hydrogen atmosphere (60psi, room temperature, 2.5hr). The catalyst was removed by filtration, followed by evaporation of the solvent and azeotrope with CH₂Cl₂ to yield a crude solid. To the crude mixture, (3-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)methylamine (preparation 36) (60mg, 0.37mmol), HOBt (56mg, 0.41mmol), WSCDI.HCl (91mg, 0.47mmol), N-methylmorpholine (0.073ml, 0.66mmol) and DMF (10ml) were added and stirred at room temperature for 18hr. The resultant mixture was evaporated to dryness and triturated with water. The brown solid was filtered, dried, then purified by chromatography (SiO₂, gradient elution with 1:2 ethyl acetate:hexane; 2:1 ethyl acetate:hexane) to give the desired product (42mg, 20%). ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.85-3.20 (m, 3H), 3.35 (s, 2H), 3.60

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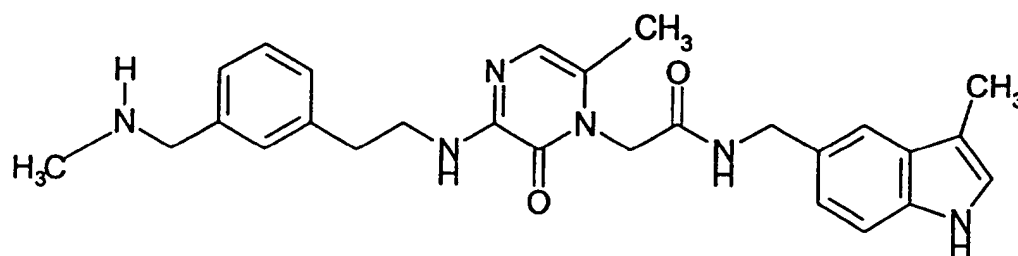
-77-

(m, 2H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 4.60-4.65 (m, 2H), 4.75 (s, 2H), 6.65 (s, 1H), 6.95-7.50 (m, 8H). LRMS m/z = 596.5 ($M+1$)⁺.

5

Preparation 39

N-[(3-Methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-3-({3-[(methylamino)methyl]phenethyl)amino}-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide



10

2,2,2-Trifluoro-*N*-methyl-*N*-[3-(2-[(5-methyl-4-(2-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-

pyrazinyl]amino)ethyl)benzyl]acetamide (preparation 38) (40mg, 0.07mmol) was dissolved in hot methanol (15ml) and treated with an aq. solution of Na₂CO₃ (0.6ml, 0.46mol) followed by an additional portion of water (1.5ml). The resultant cloudy mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18hr, then evaporated to dryness and dried. The resultant white solid was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, gradient elution with 90:10 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH; 90:10:1 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH:NH₃) to give the desired product (34mg, 100%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.50 (s, 3H), 2.90 (t, 2H), 3.60 (t, 2H), 3.90 (s, 2H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 4.75 (s, 2H), 6.70 (s, 1H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 7.05 (d, 1H), 7.20-7.40 (m, 5H), 7.45 (s, 1H). LRMS m/z = 473.4 ($M+1$)⁺.

25

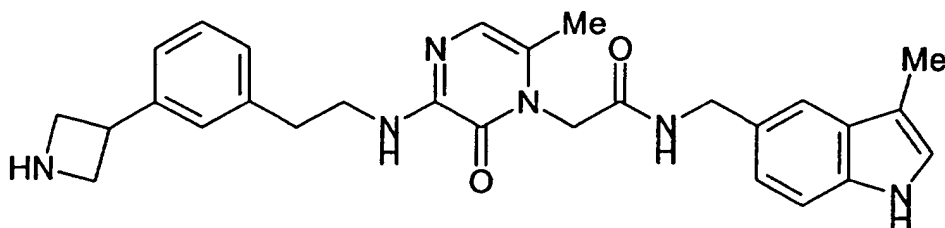
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Example 9

2-[3-[(3-(3-Azetidinyl)phenethyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]-N-[(3-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide

5



Examples 9 and 10 were prepared following the general methods outlined above, in particular those described for compounds of type (g) and more particularly in accordance with example 8.

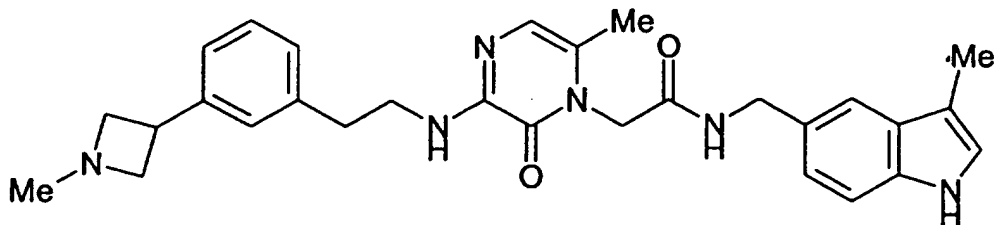
10

¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 300MHz) δ: 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 3.05 (t, 2H), 3.78 (m, 2H), 4.17-4.40 (m, 5H), 4.54 (m, 2H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 6.58 (m, 1H), 6.99 (m, 1H), 7.05 (d, 1H), 7.18-7.57 (m, 6H).

15 LRMS m/z = 485 (M+1)⁺

Example 10

N-[(3-Methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-3-[(3-(1-methyl-3-azetidinyl)phenethyl)amino]-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]acetamide



20

¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 300MHz) δ: 2.14 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.90 (t, 2H), 3.20-3.38 (m, 3H), 3.58 (t, 2H), 3.78 (m, 2H), 4.49 (s, 2H), 4.75 (s, 2H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 7.02 (d, 2H), 7.12 (m, 2H), 7.18-7.30 (m, 3H), 7.42 (s, 1H).

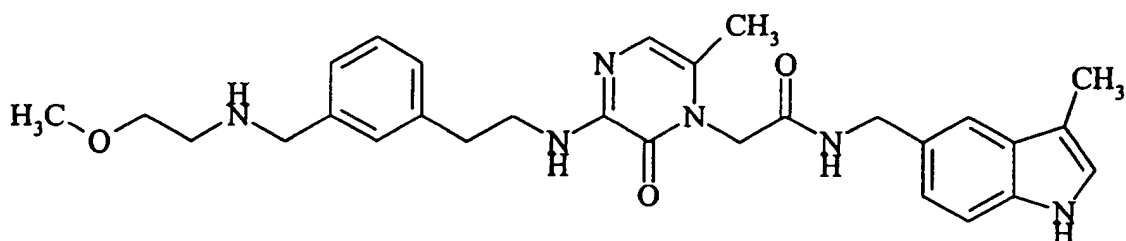
25 LRMS m/z = 499 (M+1)⁺

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Example 11

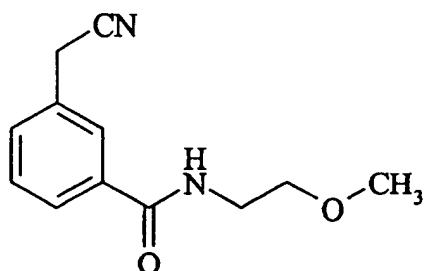
2-[3-[(3-[(2-Methoxyethyl)amino]methyl)phenethyl]amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-
 5 pyrazinyl]-N-[(3-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide



10

Preparation 40

3-(Cyanomethyl)-N-(methoxymethyl)benzamide



2-(3-Bromophenyl)acetonitrile (40g, 0.20mol) was added to a solution of 2-
 15 methoxyethylamine (61.3g, 0.81mol), triphenylphosphine (8.0g, 0.03mol), palladium
 acetate (4.0g, 0.01mol) and triethylamine (62g, 0.61mol) in tetrahydrofuran (400ml).
 The reaction mixture was heated to 100°C in a sealed vessel under carbon
 monoxide @ 100psi for 18hrs, after which time the solvent was removed under
 reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on
 20 silica gel using an elution gradient of dichloromethane:pentane (90:10) changing to
 dichloromethane (100%) and then to dichloromethane:methanol (98:2) to afford the
 title compound, 14.57g (33%).

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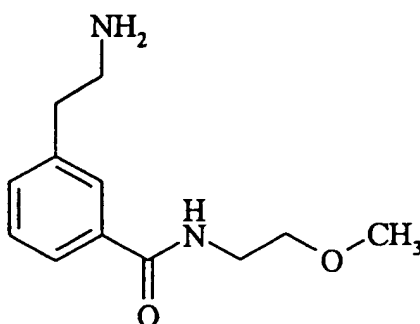
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¹H-NMR (300MHz, DMSO) : δ [ppm] 3.26 (3H, s), 3.41 (4H, m), 4.09 (2H, s), 7.65-7.43 (2H, m), 7.78 (1H, m), 7.83 (1H, s), 8.55 (1H, bs).

5 LRMS : m/z = 219 (MH⁺).

Preparation 41

3-(2-aminoethyl)-N-(2-methoxyethyl)benzamide



10

Borane (1N in tetrahydrofuran, 467ml, 0.467mol) was added dropwise to a solution of 3-(cyanomethyl)-N-(methoxymethyl)benzamide (14.57g, 0.067mol) [see preparation 40] in tetrahydrofuran (30ml) over 20 minutes. The reaction mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 18hrs and then heated to reflux for 2hrs, after which time the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue

15 acidified with hydrochloric acid (2N). The resultant mixture was heated to reflux for 10 minutes after which time it was basified with sodium hydroxide. The product was extracted with dichloromethane (3x30ml), the combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄ and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product

20 was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (95:5:0.5) changing to (92.5:7.5:0.25) changing to (90:10:1) to afford the title compound, 6.15g, (44%).

¹H-NMR (300MHz, DMSO) : δ [ppm] 1.60 (2H, bs), 2.62 (4H, m), 2.73 (2H, m), 3.22 (3H, s), 3.40 (2H, t), 3.65 (2H, s), 7.05 (1H, d), 7.10 (2H, d), 7.22 (1H, d).

LRMS ; m/z = 209 (MH⁺).

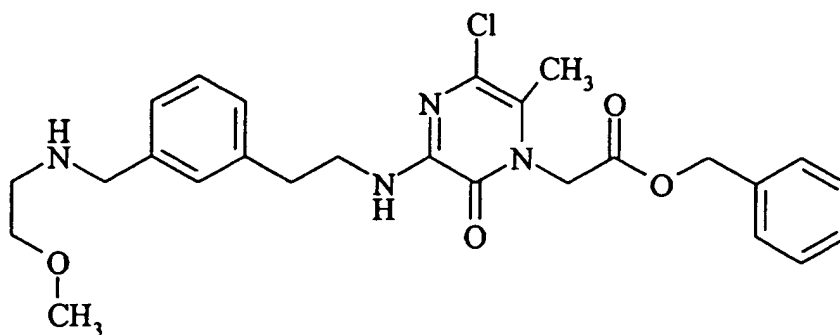
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Preparation 42

Benzyl 2-[3-chloro-5-[(3-[(2-methoxyethyl)amino]methyl)phenethyl]amino]-2-methyl-
6-oxo-1(6H)-pyrazinyl]acetate



10

Benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6H)-pyrazinyl]acetate (400mg, 1.22mmol) [see preparation 17] was added to a solution of 3-(2-aminoethyl)-N-(2-methoxyethyl)benzamide (260mg, 1.25mmol) [see preparation 41] and triethylamine (0.34ml, 2.4mmol) in ethyl acetate (5ml). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 4hrs, after which time the mixture was cooled to room temperature and stirred for a further 56hrs, the mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate (20ml) and water (20ml). The organic layer was washed with water (2x20ml), brine (20ml) and dried over MgSO₄, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by trituration with diethyl ether to afford the title compound, 365mg, (60%).

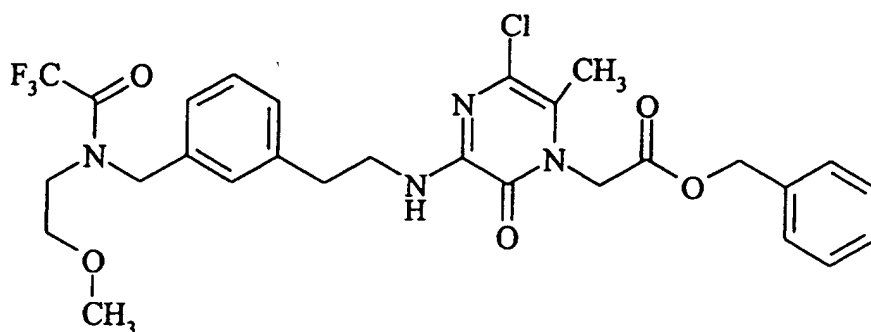
¹H-NMR (300MHz, DMSO) : δ [ppm] 2.20 (3H, s), 2.60 (2H, t), 2.80 (2H, t), 3.30 (3H, s), 3.38 (2H, t), 3.45 (2H, m), 3.70 (2H, s), 4.85 (2H, s), 5.20 (2H, s), 7.07-7.25 (4H, m), 7.35 (5H, m), 7.50 (1H, t).
 LRMS : m/z = 499 (M⁺).

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Preparation 43

5 Benzyl 2-[3-chloro-5-[(3-[(2-methoxyethyl)(2,2,2-
trifluoroacetyl)amino]methyl]phenethyl)amino]-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6H)-
pyrazinyl]acetate



10

Trifluoroacetic anhydride (0.17ml, 0.766mmol) was added to a solution of benzyl 2-[3-chloro-5-[(3-[(2-methoxyethyl)amino]methyl]phenethyl)amino]-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6H)-pyrazinyl]acetate (365mg, 0.73mmol) [see preparation 42] and pyridine
 15 (0.077ml, 0.95mmol) in dichloromethane (5ml). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18hrs, after which time the mixture was partitioned between dichloromethane (20ml) and water (20ml), the organic layer was washed with brine (20ml) and dried over MgSO₄ and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by recrystallisation from methanol to afford
 20 the title compound as a white solid, 260mg, (60%).

¹H-NMR (300MHz, DMSO) : δ [ppm] 2.20 (3H, s), 2.88 (2H, q), 3.20 (3H, m), 3.40-3.55 (6H, m), 4.65 (2H, d), 4.86 (2H, s), 5.20 (2H, s), 7.03-7.40 (9H, m), 7.55 (1H, m).

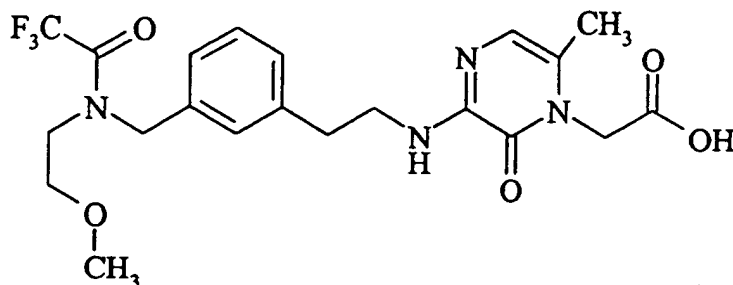
25 LRMS : m/z 596 (MH⁺).

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Preparation 44

2-[3-[(3-[(2-Methoxyethyl)(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)amino)methyl]phenethyl)amino]-6-
methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid

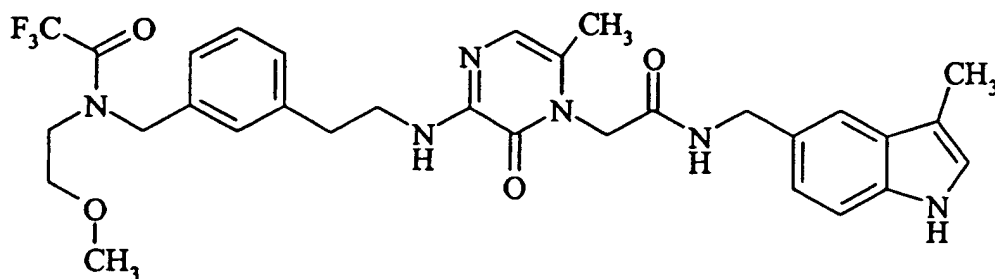


Benzyl 2-[3-chloro-5-[(3-[(2-methoxyethyl)(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)amino)methyl]phenethyl)amino]-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6H) pyrazinyl] acetate [see preparation 43] (260mg, 0.437mmol) was dissolved in methanol (10ml) and palladium hydroxide catalyst (30mg) added. The reaction mixture was hydrogenated at 60psi for 4hrs. The catalyst was filtered off and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound as a oil, 190mg, (92%).

LRMS : $m/z = 471$ (MH^+).

Preparation 45

2,2,2-Trifluoro-N-(2-methoxyethyl)-N-[3-(2-[5-methyl-4-(2-[(3-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)methyl]amino)-2-oxoethyl]-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl)amino)ethyl]benzyl]acetamide



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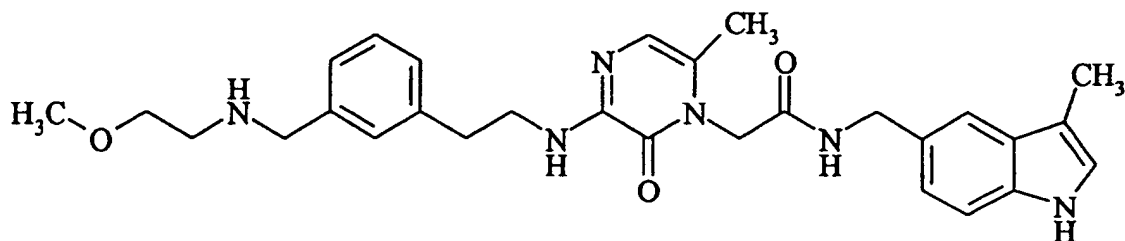
Hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate (60mg, 0.44mmol) and WSCDI.HCl (93mg, 0.47mmol) were added to a solution of 2-[3-[(3-[(2-methoxyethyl)(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)amino]methyl)phenethyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid (190mg, 0.40mmol) [see preparation 44] in N,N-dimethylformamide (3.0ml). N-methylmorpholine (123mg, 1.2mmol) was added followed by (3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methylamine (72mg, 0.45mmol) [see preparation 36]. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18hrs, after which time the mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate (30ml) and water (30ml). The organic layer was washed with water (3x30ml), brine (30ml) and dried over MgSO₄ and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (99:1:0.1) changing to (98:2:0.2) to afford the title compound as a oil, 113mg (53%).

¹H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃) : δ [ppm] 2.93 (3H, m), 3.45-3.70 (12H, m), 4.50 (2H, d), 4.67 (2H, s), 4.73 (3H, m), 5.90 (1H, m), 6.60 (1H, m), 6.78 (1H, s), 6.95-7.30 (8H, m), 7.41 (1H, s), 7.92 (1H, m).

LRMS : m/z = 613 (MH⁺).

Preparation 46

2-[3-[(3-[(2-Methoxyethyl)amino]methyl)phenethyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-N-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide



2,2,2-Trifluoro-N-(2-methoxyethyl)-N-[3-(2-[[5-methyl-4-(2-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]amino]-2-oxoethyl]-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2 pyrazinyl]amino)ethyl)benzyl]

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acetamide (preparation 45) (110mg, 0.18mmol) was dissolved in methanol(15ml) and sodium carbonate solution in water (1.5ml, 0.765m,1.15mmol) was added. The

5

reaction mixture was stirred for 56hrs, after which time the reaction was heated to 50°C and sodium carbonate (1.5ml, 1.15mmol) was added. The mixture was heated for 18hrs and then partitioned between ethyl acetate and water, the organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and the solvent evaporated under

10 reduced pressure. The crude product was triturated with diethyl ether:methanol (1:1) to afford the title compound, 23mg, (25%).

¹H-NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) : δ [ppm] 2.08 (3H, s), 2.21 (3H, s), 2.60 (1H, t), 2.81 (2H, m), 3.20 (3H, s), 3.30 (3H, m), 3.39 (1H, t), 3.50 (3H, m), 3.57 (1H, m), 4.35 (2H, d),
15 4.60 (2H, m), 6.64 (1H, s), 6.78 (1H, t), 6.94-7.30 (7H, m), 8.60 (1H, t), 10.21 (1H, bs).

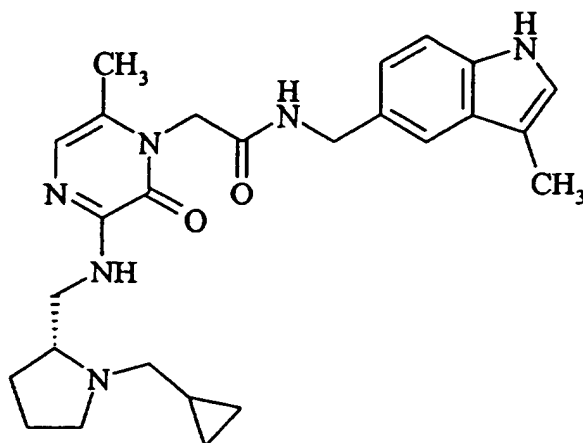
LRMS : m/z = 517 (MH⁺).

Found C, 65.55; H, 6.78; N, 15.48; C₂₉H₃₆N₆O₃.H₂O requires C, 65.15; H, 7.16; N, 15.72%.

20

Example 12

2-[3-(((2R)-1-(Cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]-N-[(3-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide



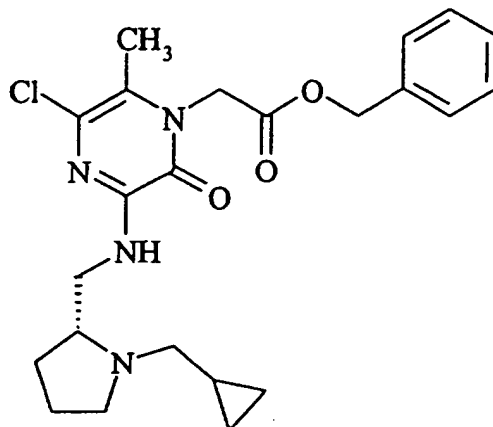
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Preparation 47

Benzyl 2-[3-chloro-5-(((2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate

5



The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 42 from benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate [see preparation 17] and [(2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl]methylamine [see WO 9839295 A1], to afford the product as a orange oil (100%).

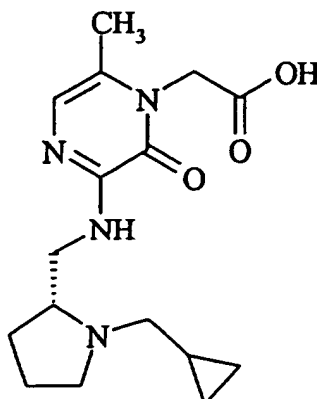
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LRMS : $m/z = 445$ (MH^+).

Preparation 48

2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid hydrochloride

15



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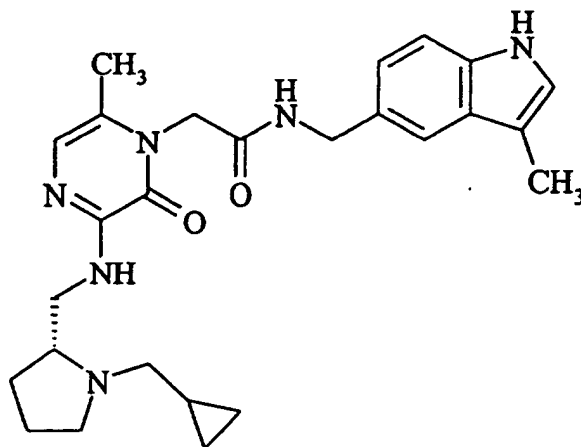
The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 44 from benzyl
2-[3-chloro-5-({[(2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-
5 1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate [see preparation 47] and palladium hydroxide to afford the
product as a oil, 352mg, (100%).

¹H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃) : δ [ppm] 7.40 (1H, t), 6.65 (1H, s), 4.66 (2H, s), 3.75-3.00
(7H, m), 2.87 (1H, m), 2.08 (3H, s), 1.96-1.71 (4H, m), 1.10 (1H, m), 0.58 (2H, d),
10 0.35 (2H, m).

¹HMR (300MHz, CDCl₃; δ[ppm] 0.35(2H,m), 0.58(2H,d), 1.10(1H,m), 1.91-
1.96(4H,m), 2.08(3H,s), 2.87(1H,m),3.00-3.75(7H,m), 4.66(2H,s), 6.65(1H,s),
7.40(1H,t).

Preparation 49

2-[3-({[(2*R*)-1-(Cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-
pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide



The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 45 from 2-[3-
({{[(2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-

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pyrazinyl]acetic acid hydrochloride [see preparation 48] and (3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methylamine (72mg, 0.45mmol) [see preparation 36]. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using

- 5 dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (96:3.5:0.5) as the eluant to afford the title compound as a yellow solid, 245mg, (55%).

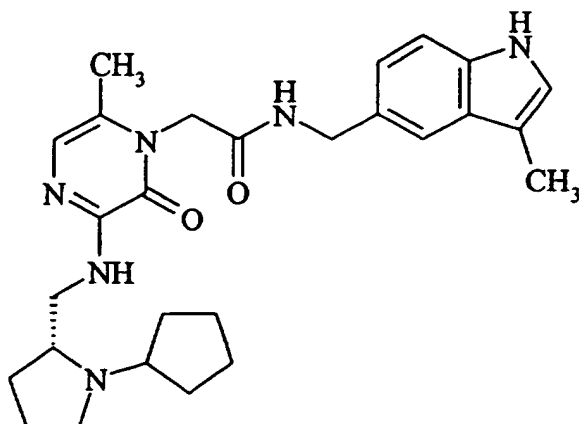
¹H-NMR (300MHz, MeOD) : δ [ppm] 0.27 (2H, d), 0.53 (1H, t), 0.94 (1H, m), 1.70 (1H, m), 1.75 (2H, t), 1.90-2.00 (1H, m), 2.18 (4H, m), 2.20-2.40 (5H, m), 2.80 (2H, m), 3.30 (3H, m), 3.45-3.40 (2H, m), 4.46 (4H, m), 4.73 (1H, s), 6.68 (1H, s), 6.98 (1H, s), 7.06 (1H, m), 7.26 (1H, m), 7.45 (1H, d).
LRMS = 463 (MH⁺).

The hydrochloride salt of the product of preparation 49 was prepared by dissolving
15 the product in methanol (5ml) and adding hydrochloric acid (1N, 0.53ml, 0.53mmol). to afford (2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-([5-methyl-4-(2-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl]amino)methyl)pyrrolidinium hydrochloride as a solid.

- 20 ¹H-NMR consistent with free base.

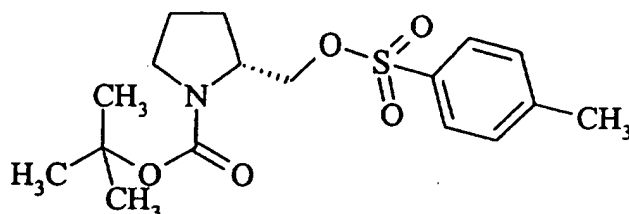
Example 13

2-[3-([(2*R*)-1-Cyclopentylpyrrolidinyl]methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-
N-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide



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Preparation 50*tert*-Butyl (2*R*)-2-(((4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]oxy)methyl)-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate

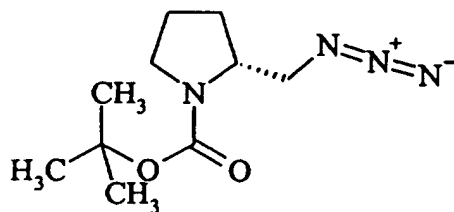
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4-Methylbenzenesulfonyl chloride (8.83g, 46.32mmol) was added to a solution of *tert*-butyl (2*R*)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (5.48g, 27.24mmol) in pyridine (25ml). The reaction mixture was stirred for 2.5hrs, after which time the reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate (100ml) and washed with water (100ml), saturated copper sulphate solution (100ml), dried over MgSO₄ and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate:pentane (20:80) as the eluant to afford the title compound as a clear oil, 9.2g, (95%).

15

LRMS : $m/z = 356$ (MH⁺).Found, C, 57.44; H, 7.09; N, 3.94; C₁₇H₂₅NO₅S requires C, 57.22; N, 7.15; N, 3.79%.Preparation 51*tert*-Butyl (2*R*)-2-(azidomethyl)-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate

20



Sodium azide (2.52g, 38.80mmol) was added to a solution of *tert*-butyl (2*R*)-2-(((4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]oxy)methyl)-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (9.20g, 25.90mmol) [see preparation 50] in dimethylsulphoxide (100ml). The reaction mixture was heated to

25

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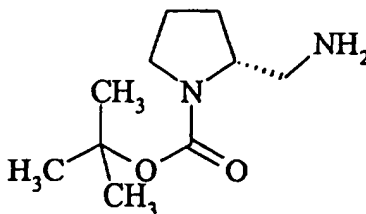
80°C for 18hrs. after which time the cooled mixture was partitioned between diethyl ether (200ml) and water (200ml). The aqueous was washed with diethyl ether (200ml). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄ and the solvent
 5 evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound as a clear oil, 5.74g, (98%).

¹H-NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) : δ [ppm] 1.48 (9H, s), 1.50 (1H, s), 1.80-2.06 (4H, m), 3.35 (4H, m), 3.90 (1H, m).

10 LRMS : m/z = 227 (MH⁺).

Preparation 52

tert-butyl (2*R*)-2-(aminomethyl)-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate



15

10% Palladium on charcoal (750mg) was added to a solution of *tert*-butyl (2*R*)-2-(azidomethyl)-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (preparation 51)(5.74g, 25.39mmol) in ethanol (100ml). The reaction mixture was hydrogenated @ 15psi for 2.5hrs, after which time the catalyst was filtered off and the solvent evaporated under reduced
 20 pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (90:10:0.5) as the eluant, to afford the title compound and some starting material. The mixture was dissolved in ethanol (100ml) and 10% palladium on charcoal (500mg) was added, the mixture was hydrogenated at 30psi for 18hrs, after which time the catalyst was filtered off and the
 25 solvent evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound as a clear oil, 4.32g, (85%).

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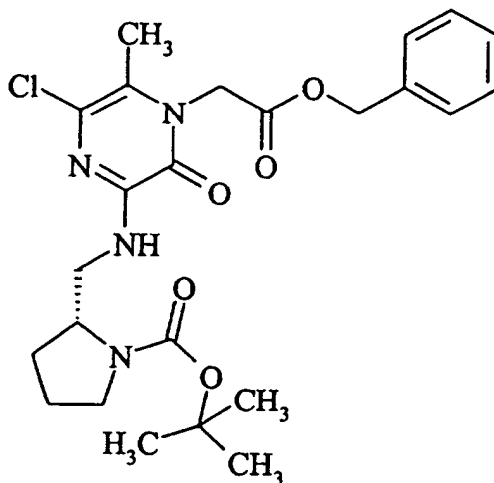
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300MHz, CDCl_3) : δ [ppm] 1.30 (2H, bs), 1.45 (9H, s), 1.72-2.00 (4H, m), 2.65-2.90 (2H, m), 3.26-3.33 (2H, m), 3.75 (1H, m).

LRMS : m/z = 201 (MH^+).

5

Preparation 53

tert-Butyl (2*R*)-2-[(4-[2-(benzyloxy)-2-oxoethyl]-6-chloro-5-methyl-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl)amino)methyl]-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate



10

The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 42 from benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 17) and *tert*-butyl (2*R*)-2-(aminomethyl)-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate [see preparation 52]. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of ethyl acetate:pentane (10:90) changing to (80:20) in 10% increments to afford the title compound as a clear oil, (80%).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300MHz, CDCl_3) : δ [ppm] 1.43 (9H, s), 1.70-2.08 (4H, m), 2.18 (2H, s), 2.35 (1H, s), 3.26-3.65 (4H, m), 4.00-4.20 (1H, m), 4.80 (2H, s), 5.25 (2H, s), 7.26-7.40 (5H, m).

LRMS : m/z = 491 (MH^+).

20

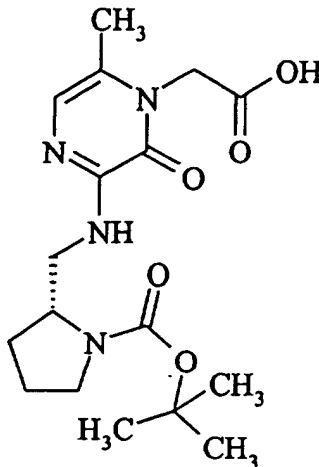
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Preparation 54

2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid

5



The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 44 from *tert*-butyl (2*R*)-2-[(4-[2-(benzyloxy)-2-oxoethyl]-6-chloro-5-methyl-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl)amino)methyl]-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate [see preparation 53] and palladium hydroxide to afford the product as a white foam, (68%).

¹H-NMR (400MHz, DMSO) : δ [ppm] 1.40 (9H, s), 1.68-1.86 (4H, m), 2.00 (2H, s), 3.06-3.25 (4H, m), 3.40 (1H, bs), 3.95 (1H, m), 4.13-4.30 (2H, m), 5.72 (2H, s), 6.48 (1H, s).

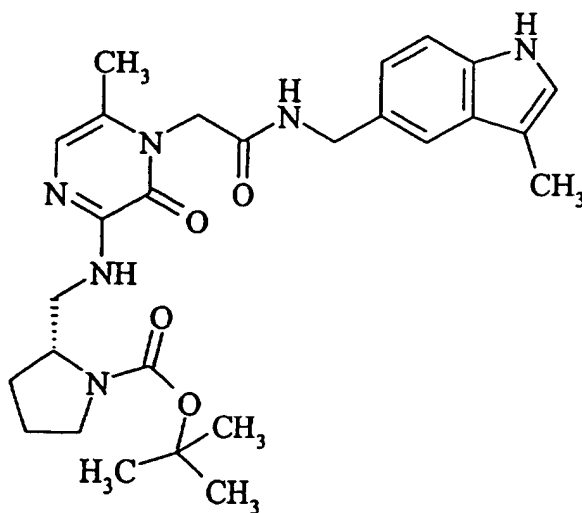
LRMS : m/z = 367 (MH⁺).

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Preparation 55

tert-butyl (2*R*)-2-([5-methyl-4-(2-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl]amino)methyl)-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate



5

The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 45 from 2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid [see preparation 54] and (3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methylamine (72mg, 0.45mmol) [see preparation 36]. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of dichloromethane:methanol (100:0) changing to (95:5) in 1% increments ¹H-NMR indicated starting chloro compound material. A mixture of this product with 10% palladium on charcoal (39.6mg) and ammonium formate (439.5mg, 6.98mmol) in dichloromethane (50ml), was then stirred at room temperature overnight. Additional, 10% Palladium on charcoal (49mg) was added and the mixture was heated under reflux for 48hrs, after which time the catalyst was filtered off and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate (100ml) and water (100ml). The organic layer was separated and dried over MgSO₄ and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound as a off-white solid,

20 (44%).

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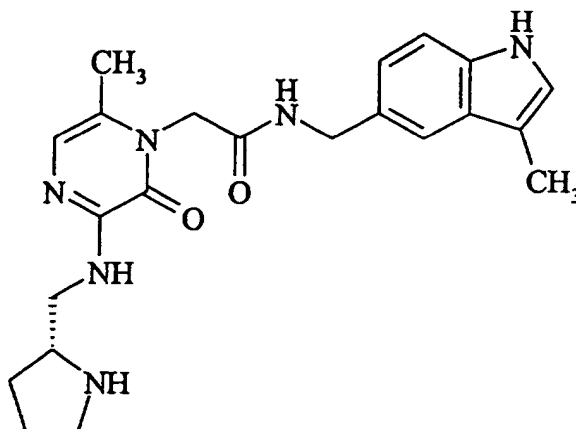
-94-

¹H-NMR (400MHz, DMSO) : δ [ppm] 1.40 (9H, s), 1.70-1.86 (4H, m), 2.06 (2H, s), 2.21 (3H, s), 3.23 (4H, m), 3.43 (1H, m), 4.35 (2H, d), 4.63 (2H, s), 6.59 (1H, s), 6.98 (1H, d), 7.07 (1H, s), 7.25 (1H, d), 7.35 (1H, s), 8.60 (1H, m), 10.65 (1H, bs).

5 LRMS : m/z = 509 (MH⁺).

Preparation 56

N-[(3-Methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-2-oxo-3-
{[(2*R*)pyrrolidinylmethyl]amino}-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide



10

tert-Butyl (2*R*)-2-({[5-methyl-4-(2-{{[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]amino}-2-oxoethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl]amino}methyl)-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (1.08g, 2.14mmol) [see preparation 55] was dissolved in methanol (10ml) and
15 hydrochloric acid (6N, 10ml, 60mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 18hrs, after which time the pH was adjusted to 10 with sodium hydroxide (1N). The product was then extracted with dichloromethane (100ml) followed by dichloromethane:methanol (90:10) (100ml). Aqueous and organic layers were then concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue triturated with isopropanol
20 (3x100ml) to afford the title compound as a off-white solid, 629mg, (72%).

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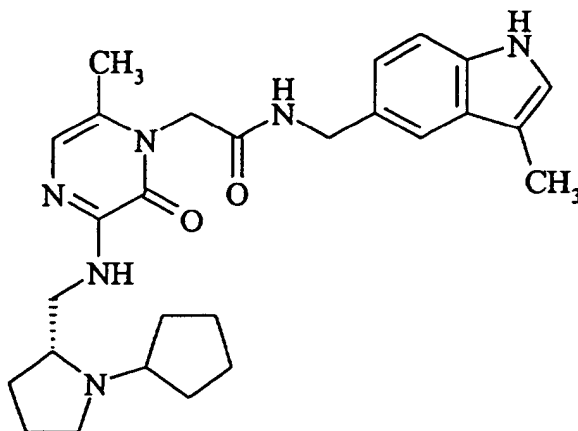
-95-

¹H-NMR (400MHz, DMSO) : δ [ppm] 1.58-1.85 (4H, m), 2.06 (2H, s), 2.21 (3H, s), 2.77-2.90 (2H, m), 3.15-3.40 (5H, m), 4.35 (2H, d), 4.61 (2H, s), 6.60 (1H, s), 6.80 (1H, m), 6.98 (1H, d), 7.06 (1H, s), 7.26 (1H, d), 7.37 (1H, s), 8.65 (1H, m), 10.68 (1H, s).

LRMS : m/z = 409 (MH⁺).

Preparation 57

2-[3-(((2R)-1-Cyclopentylpyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]-N-[(3-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide



N-[(3-Methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-2-oxo-3 {[(2*R*)pyrrolidinylmethyl]amino}-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide (52.3mg, 0.129mmol) [see preparation 56] and cyclopentanone (22ml, 0.248mmol) were stirred together in *N,N*- dimethylformamide (2ml). Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (27.3mg, 0.129mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 18hrs, after which time the mixture was quenched with water and basified. The product was then extracted with ethyl acetate (4x50ml), the combined organic layers were dried with MgSO₄ and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of dichloromethane:methanol (100:0) changing to (90:10) and then dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (90:10:1) changing to (84:14:2) to afford the title compound as a white solid, 19.4mg, (32%).

¹H-NMR (300MHz, CD₃OD) : δ [ppm] 1.40-2.00 (12H, m), 2.11 (3H, s), 2.28 (3H, s),

2.55-2.65 (1H, m), 3.00-3.17 (3H, m), 3.20-3.35 (1H, m), 3.47-3.55 (1H, m), 4.46

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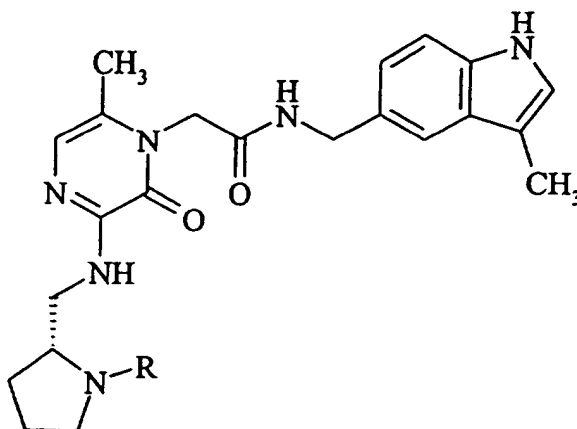
-96-

(2H, s), 4.71 (2H, s), 6.65 (1H, s), 6.98 (1H, s), 7.03 (1H, d), 7.25 (1H, d), 7.41 (1H, s).

5 LRMS : $m/z = 477$ (MH^+).

Examples 14-19

The compounds of the following tabulated examples with the general formula:-



10

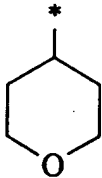
were prepared using a similar method to preparation 57 from *N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-2-oxo-3-[[*(2R)*pyrrolidinylmethyl]amino]-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide [see preparation 56] and the corresponding carbonyl

15 compound.

20

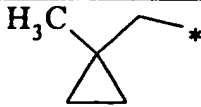
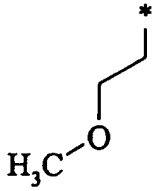
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Exempl	Starting material prep. No.	R	Yield	Analytical Data
14			37%	¹ H-NMR (400MHz, CDCl ₃) : δ [ppm] 1.58-1.85 (4H, m), 2.25 (3H, s), 2.30 (3H, s), 2.55 (1H, q), 2.72 (1H, t), 3.00 (1H, m), 3.15 (2H, m), 3.35 (2H, q), 3.98 (2H, t), 4.50 (2H, d), 4.61 (2H, d), 6.30 (1H, bs), 6.70 (1H, s), 6.72 (1H, bs), 6.95 (1H, s), 7.02

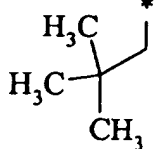
PCS9487

-98-

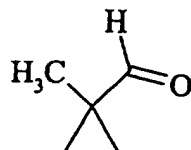
				(1H, d), 7.28 (1H, m), 7.40 (1H, s), 8.16 (1H, bs). LRMS : m/z = 493 (MH ⁺).
15	58 Tetrahedron (1996), 2515		10%	¹ H-NMR (400MHz, CD ₃ OD) : δ [ppm] 1.07 (3H, s), 1.28 (1H, m), 1.56-1.90 (8H, m), 2.22 (3H, s), 2.30 (3H, s), 2.67 (1H, m), 3.20 (1H, d), 3.21-3.37 (2H, m), 3.48-3.62 (2H, m), 4.50 (2H, s), 4.67 (2H, s), 6.50 (1H, bs), 6.70 (1H, s), 6.95 (1H, s), 7.05 (1H, d), 7.21 (1H, d), 7.89 (1H, d), 7.89 (1H, s), 8.10 (1H, bs). LRMS : m/z = 475 (MH ⁺).
16			20%	¹ H-NMR (400MHz, CD ₃ OD) : δ [ppm] 0.90 (1H, t), 1.30 (1H, m), 1.61 (1H, m), 1.75 (2H, m), 1.93 (1H, m), 2.13 (3H, s), 2.26 (3H, s), 2.32 (1H, m), 2.52 (1H, m), 2.80 (1H, m), 3.00 (1H, m), 3.18-3.51 (10H, m), 4.47 (2H, s), 4.73 (2H, s), 6.63 (1H, s), 6.98 (1H, s), 7.03 (1H, d), 7.27 (1H, d), 7.43 (1H, s). LRMS : m/z = 467 (MH ⁺).

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17			29%	¹ H-NMR (400MHz, DMSO) : δ [ppm] 1.04 (9H, s), 1.72 (1H, m), 1.88 (1H, m), 1.93-2.10 (5H, m), 2.23 (3H, s), 3.05 (1H, m), 3.20 (1H, m), 3.66 (4H, bs), 4.35 (2H, d), 4.65 (2H, d), 6.62 (1H, s), 6.97 (1H, d), 7.16 (1H, s), 7.25 (1H, d), 7.35 (1H, s), 7.50 (1H, bs), 8.66 (1H, t), 9.47 (1H, bs). LRMS : m/z = 479(MH ⁺).
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5

Preparation 581-Methylcyclopropanecarbaldehyde

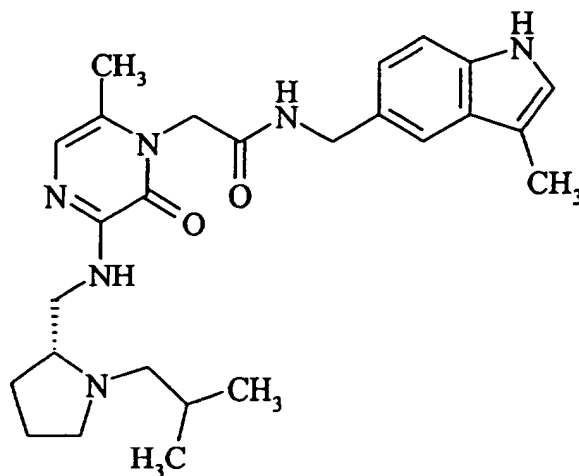
- 10 To a solution of 1-methylcyclopropane methanol (4.86g, 56.4mmol) in dichloromethane (200ml) under an atmosphere of nitrogen was added 4Å molecular sieves and N-methylmorpholine-N-oxide (9.916g, 84.64mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 mins, after which time tetrahydrofuran-n-propylammonium perruthenate(VII) (0.992g, 2.82mmol) was added. The mixture was
- 15 stirred for a further 4hrs, and then filtered through a plug of silica eluting with dichloromethane to afford the crude product which was fractionally distilled to afford the title compound (100%).

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Example 18

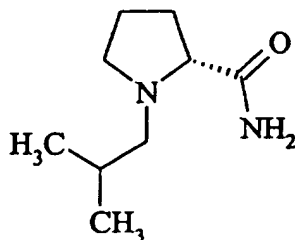
2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-Isobutylpyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-
 5 [(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide



10

Preparation 59

(2*R*)-1-Isobutyl-2-pyrrolidinecarboxamide



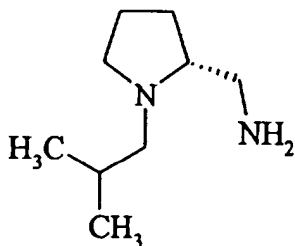
- 15 The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 57 from R-prolinamide and 3-methylbutanal. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (96:3.5:0.5) as the eluant, to afford the product as a white solid, (87%).

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$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400MHz, CDCl_3) : δ [ppm] 0.88 (3H, d), 0.97 (3H, d), 1.68-1.93 (4H, m), 2.12-2.35 (4H, m), 3.00 (1H, m), 3.17 (1H, m), 6.67 (1H, bs), 7.37 (1H, bs).
LRMS : m/z = 171 (MH^+).

5

Preparation 60[(2*R*)-1-isobutylpyrrolidinyllmethanamine

10

Lithium aluminium hydride [1.0mol soln. in tetrahydrofuran] (11.52ml, 11.52mmol) was added to a solution of (2*R*)-1-isobutyl-2-pyrrolidinecarboxamide (1.3g, 7.68mmol) [see preparation 59] in tetrahydrofuran (5ml) @ 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 10mins and then heated to reflux for 6hrs. Water (0.5ml) was added to the cooled mixture followed by sodium hydroxide (1.5ml) and water (1.5ml). Tetrahydrofuran (10ml) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1hr. The aluminium salts were removed by filtration and washed well with diethyl ether. The filtrate was then evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound as a white solid, 705mg, (58%).

20

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400MHz, CDCl_3) : δ [ppm] 0.86 (3H, d), 0.92 (3H, d), 1.78-1.86 (5H, m), 2.04-2.10 (2H, m), 2.26-2.38 (2H, m), 2.60 (1H, 2xd), 2.72 (1H, m), 3.09 (1H, m).
LRMS m/z = 157 (MH^+).

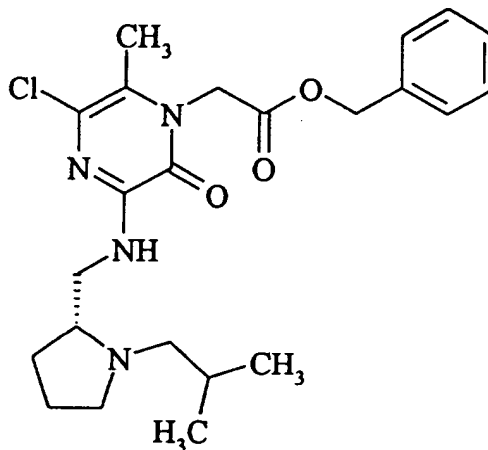
25

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Preparation 61Benzyl 2-[3-chloro-5-(((2*R*)-1-isobutylpyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate

5



The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 42 from benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 170 and [(2*R*)-1-isobutylpyrrolidinyl]methanamine [see preparation 60]. The crude product was
 10 purified by column chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate as the eluant, to afford the product as a yellow oil, (94%).

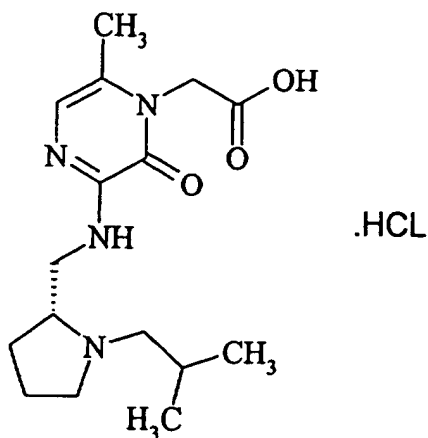
¹H-NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) : δ [ppm] 0.90 (6H, 2xd), 1.60 (1H, m), 1.70 (3H, m), 1.85
 15 (1H, m), 2.08 (2H, m), 2.20 (3H, s), 2.30 (1H, m), 2.62 (1H, m), 3.12 (1H, m), 3.27 (1H, m), 3.55 (1H, m), 4.78 (2H, m), 5.20 (2H, s), 6.66 (1H, m), 7.32 (5H, m).
 LRMS m/z = 447 (MH⁺).

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Preparation 62

2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-isobutylpyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid hydrochloride

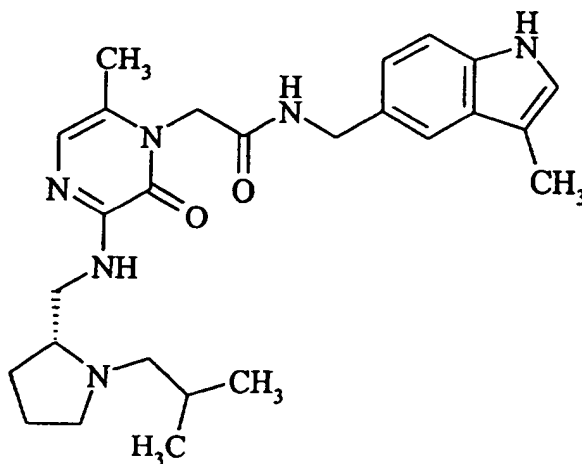


5

The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 44 from benzyl 2-[3-chloro-5-(((2*R*)-1-isobutylpyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate [see preparation 61] and palladium hydroxide, to afford the product as a oil.

10 LRMS : 323 (MH⁺)Preparation 63

2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-isobutylpyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide



15

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The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 49 from 2-[3-
 (((2*R*)-1-isobutylpyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic
 acid hydrochloride [see preparation 62] and (3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methylamine
 5 (72mg, 0.45mmol) [see preparation 36]. The crude product was purified by column
 chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia
 (92:7:1) as the eluant, to afford the product as a foam. This was dissolved in
 methanol (5ml) and hydrochloric acid (1M, 0.58ml, 0.58mmol), to afford the product,
 (56%).

10

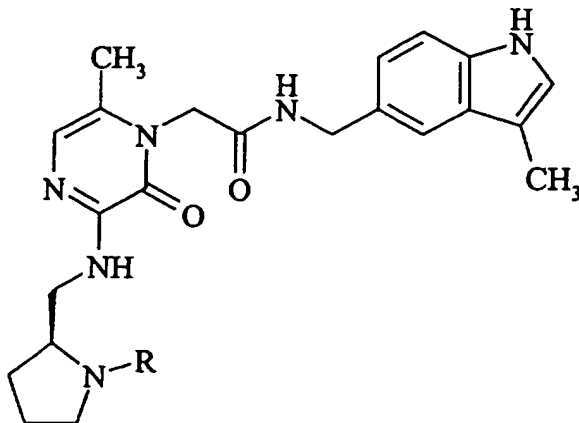
¹H-NMR (400MHz, DMSO) : δ [ppm] 0.95 (6H, 2xd), 1.72-2.10 (7H, m), 2.21 (3H, s),
 2.86-3.20 (4H, m), 3.33-3.50 (4H, m), 4.35 (2H, d), 4.63 (2H, s), 6.60 (1H, s), 6.98
 (1H, d), 7.06 (1H, s), 7.25 (1H, d), 7.35 (1H, s), 7.42 (1H, bs), 8.68 (1H, t), 8.80 (1H,
 bs), 10.68 (1H, bs).

15 LRMS : m/z = 465 (MH⁺).

Example 19 and 20

The compounds of the following tabulated examples with the general formula:-

20

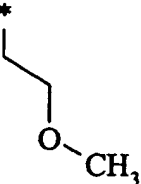
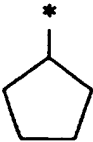


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Were prepared using a similar method to preparation 57 from *N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-2-oxo-3-[(2*S*)pyrrolidinylmethyl]amino]-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide [see preparation 67] and the corresponding carbonyl

5 compound.

Exempl No.	Starting material prep No.	R	Yield	Data
19	67		61%	¹ H-NMR (400MHz, DMSO) : δ [ppm] 1.45-1.81 (4H, m), 2.06 (3H, s), 2.21 (3H, s), 2.89-3.00 (1H, m), 3.01-3.50 (11H, m), 4.35 (2H, d), 4.60 (2H, s), 6.55-6.62 (2H, m), 6.98 (1H, d), 7.08 (1H, s), 7.25 (1H, d), 7.38 (1H, s), 8.60 (1H, t), 10.62 (1H, s). LRMS : m/z = 466 (M ⁺).
20	67		77%	¹ H-NMR (400MHz, DMSO) : δ [ppm] 1.35-1.88 (12H, m), 2.05 (3H, s), 2.22 (3H, s), 2.80-2.96 (2H, m), 3.25-3.37 (4H, m), 4.35 (2H, d), 4.61 (2H, s), 6.60 (2H, bs), 6.96 (1H, d), 7.06 (1H, s), 7.25 (1H, d), 7.35 (1H, s), 8.60 (1H, m), 10.64 (1H, s). LRMS : m/z = 476 (M ⁺)

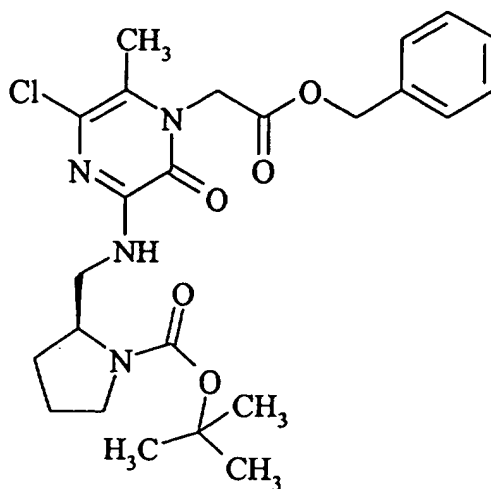
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Preparation 64

tert-Butyl (2*S*)-2-[(4-[2-(benzyloxy)-2-oxoethyl]-6-chloro-5-methyl-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl)amino)methyl]-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate

5



10 The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 42 from benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 17) and *tert*-butyl (2*S*)-2-(aminomethyl)-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate [JP 63183560 A2], to afford the product as a colourless oil,(100%).

15 ¹H-NMR (400MHz, DMSO) : δ [ppm] 1.38 (9H, s), 1.68-1.86 (4H, m), 2.19 (3H, s), 3.20-3.30 (3H, m), 3.40 (1H, m), 4.01 (1H, m), 4.86 (2H, s), 5.19 (2H, s), 7.35 (5H, m), 7.45-7.60 (1H, m).

LRMS : m/z = 491 (MH⁺).

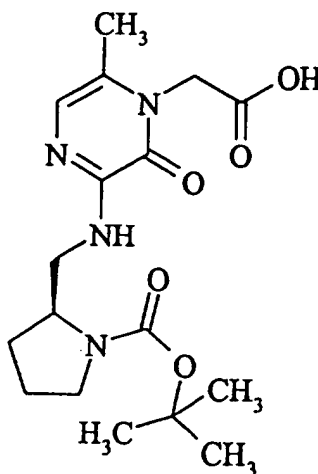
PCS9487

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Preparation 65

2-[3-(((2S)-1-(tert-Butoxycarbonyl)pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid

5



The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 44 from *tert*-butyl (2S)-2-[[[4-[2-(benzyloxy)-2-oxoethyl]-6-chloro-5-methyl-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl]amino)methyl]-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate [see preparation 64] and palladium hydroxide. The title compound was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (90:10:0.5) changing to (80:20:3), to afford the product as a colourless oil, (44%).

15

¹H-NMR (400MHz, DMSO) : δ [ppm] 1.40 (9H, s), 1.68-1.86 (4H, m), 2.00 (3H, s), 3.05-3.27 (3H, m), 3.41 (1H, bs), 3.99 (1H, m), 4.30 (2H, m), 6.50 (1H, s), 6.61-6.80 (1H, m).

LRMS : m/z = 367 (MH⁺).

20

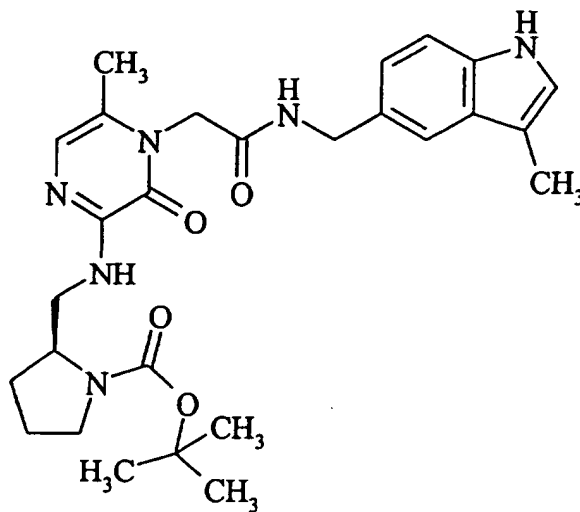
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Preparation 66

tert-Butyl (2*S*)-2-([6-chloro-5-methyl-4-(2-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl]amino)methyl-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate

5



The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 45 from 2-[3-
 10 pyrazinyl]acetic acid [see preparation 65] and (3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methylamine
 (72mg, 0.45mmol) [see preparation 36], to afford the product as a colourless oil,
 (89%).

¹H-NMR (400MHz, DMSO) : δ [ppm] 1.39 (9H, s), 1.66-1.87 (4H, m), 2.05 (3H, s),
 15 2.21 (3H, s), 3.13-3.30 (4H, m), 3.40 (1H, bs), 4.00 (1H, m), 3.37 (2H, d), 4.61 (2H,
 s), 6.58 (1H, s), 6.97 (1H, d), 7.07 (1H, s), 7.25 (1H, d), 7.45 (1H, s), 8.60 (1H, t).
 LRMS : m/z = 509 (MH⁺).

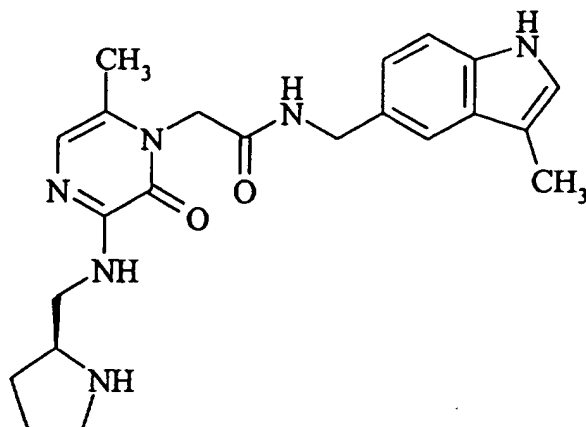
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Preparation 67

N-[(3-Methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-2-oxo-3-
 {[(2*S*)pyrrolidinylmethyl]amino}-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide

5



The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 56 from *tert*-butyl (2*S*)-2-({[6-chloro-5-methyl-4-(2-[[[3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]amino]-2-oxoethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl]amino}methyl)-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate
 10 [see preparation 66] and 6*N* hydrochloric acid, to afford the product as a white solid, (60%).

¹H-NMR (400MHz, DMSO) : δ [ppm] 1.35 (1H, m), 1.53-1.78 (3H, m), 2.05 (3H, s),
 15 2.22 (3H, s), 2.75 (2H, m), 3.08-3.32 (4H, m), 4.34 (2H, d), 4.61 (2H, s), 6.60 (1H, s),
 6.66 (1H, m), 6.98 (1H, d), 7.06 (1H, s), 7.27 (1H, d), 7.39 (1H, s), 8.61 (1H, t), 10.63
 (1H, bs).

LRMS : *m/z* = 409 (MH⁺).

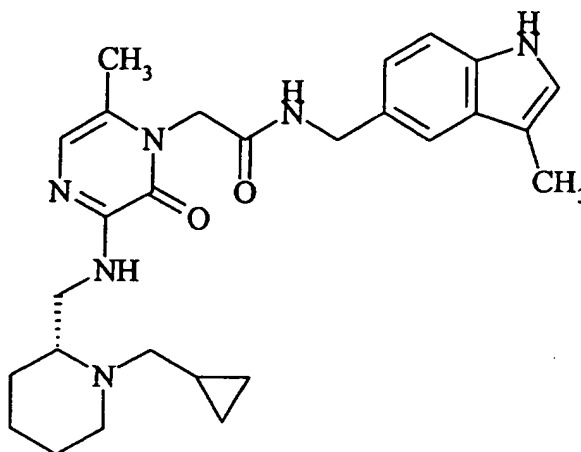
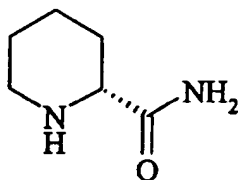
20

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Example 21

2-[3-({[(2*R*)-1-(Cyclopropylmethyl)piperidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-
 5 pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide

Preparation 68(2*R*)-2-Piperidinecarboxamide

15 (2*R*)-2-(Methoxycarbonyl)piperidinium chloride (2.6g, 14.5mmol) was dissolved in ammonia (0.88M, 30ml). The reaction mixture was heated at 60°C for 1.5hr. The mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate (100ml) and sodium hydroxide (1N, 100ml, 100mmol), the aqueous was washed with ethyl acetate (3x100ml). The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent

20 evaporated under reduced pressure. Aqueous layer was acidified with hydrochloric acid and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The resultant white solid

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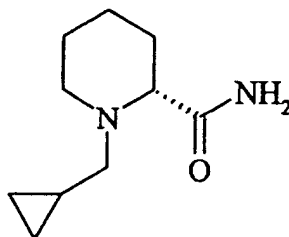
was triturated with dichloromethane:methanol (9:1), the remaining solid was removed by filtration and the filtrate evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound as a white solid, 1.14g, (61%).

5

LRMS : $m/z = 129$ (MH^+).

Preparation 69

(2R)-1-(Cyclopropylmethyl)-2-piperidinecarboxamide



10

The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 57 from (2R)-2-piperidinecarboxamide [see preparation 68] and cyclopropylcarboxaldehyde. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using
15 dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (92:7:1) as the eluant to afford the product as a white solid, (44%).

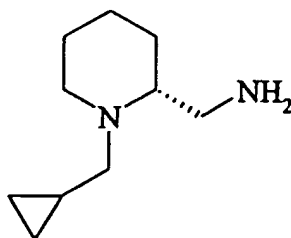
1H -NMR (300MHz, $CDCl_3$) : δ [ppm] 0.00-0.20 (2H, m), 0.40-0.61 (2H, m), 0.79-0.93 (1H, m), 1.18-1.38 (1H, m), 1.40-1.80 (5H, m), 1.87-2.14 (3H, m), 2.56 (1H, 2xd),
20 2.71 (1H, 2xd), 3.30 (1H, m), 5.29 (1H, bs), 6.64 (1H, bs).

LRMS : $m/z = 183$ (MH^+).

25

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Preparation 70[(2*R*)-1-(Cyclopropylmethyl)piperidiny]methanamine

5

The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 60 from (2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-piperidinecarboxamide [see preparation 69] and lithium aluminium hydride. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (90:10:0.1) as the eluant, to afford the product as a yellow oil, (71%).

¹H-NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃) : δ [ppm] 0.09 (2H, m), 0.49 (2H, m), 0.82 (1H, m), 1.21-1.80 (9H, m), 2.17-2.27 (3H, m), 2.60 (1H, 2xd), 2.70 (1H, 2xd), 2.87 (1H, 2xd), 3.16 (1H, m).

LRMS : m/z = 169 (MH⁺).

20

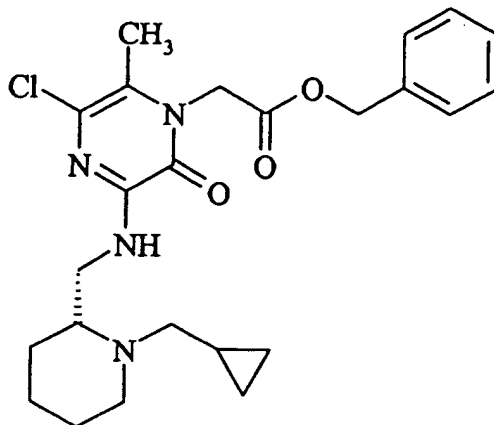
25

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Preparation 71Benzyl 2-[3-chloro-5-([(2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)piperidinyl]methyl)amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate

5



The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 42 from benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 17) and [(2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)piperidinyl]methylamine [see preparation 70]. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane:methanol (95:5), to afford the product as a yellow oil, (87%).

¹H-NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) : δ [ppm] 0.10 (2H, m), 0.45 (2H, m), 0.92 (1H, m), 1.20-1.79 (5H, m), 2.20-2.31 (5H, m), 2.57 (2H, m), 3.17 (1H, m), 3.46 (2H, m), 4.80 (2H, s), 5.21 (2H, s), 6.63 (1H, m), 7.18 (1H, d), 7.39 (5H, m).

LRMS : m/z = 459 (MH⁺).

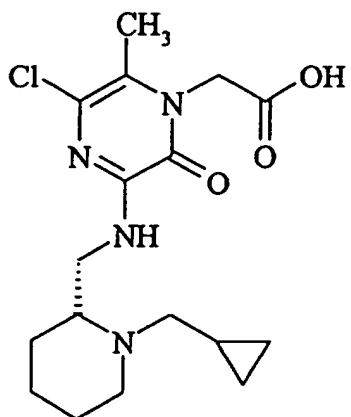
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Preparation 72

2-[3-chloro-5-({[(2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)piperidinyl]methyl}amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid

5



The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 44 from benzyl 2-[3-chloro-5-({[(2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)piperidinyl]methyl}amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate [see preparation 71] and palladium hydroxide. To afford the product as a yellow foam, (100%).

LRMS : m/z = 369 (MH^+).

15

20

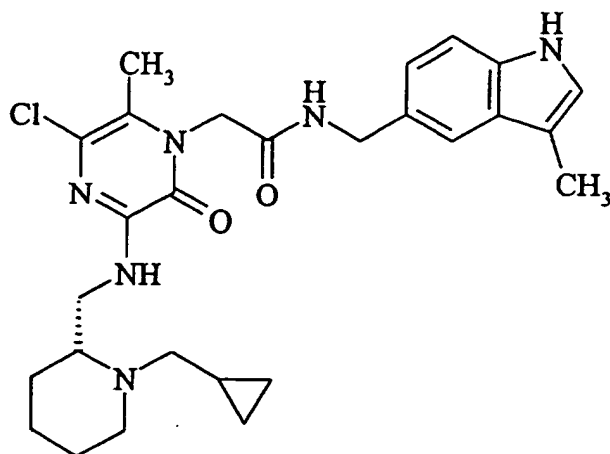
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Preparation 73

2-[3-Chloro-5-(((2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)piperidinyl)methyl)amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide



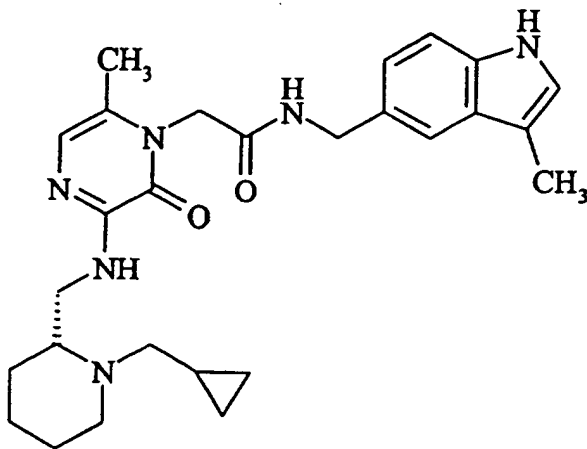
5

The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 45 from 2-[3-chloro-5-(((2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)piperidinyl)methyl)amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid [see preparation 72] and (3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methylamine (preparation 36) to afford the product as a white solid, (14%).

10 LRMS : $m/z = 511$ (M^+)

Preparation 74

2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)piperidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide



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The title compound was prepared by a similar method to preparation 44 from 2-[3-chloro-5-({[(2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)piperidinyl]methyl}amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide [see preparation 73]

5 and palladium hydroxide. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (90:10:1) as the eluant to afford the product as a white solid, (36%).

¹H-NMR (400MHz, CD₃OD) : δ [ppm] 0.15 (2H, m), 0.53 (2H, m), 0.96 (1H, m), 1.32-
10 1.88 (6H, m), 2.15 (3H, s), 2.29 (3H, s), 2.40 (2H, s), 2.70 (3H, m), 3.20 (1H, m),
3.30 (3H, m), 3.33 (1H, m), 3.39-3.57 (2H, m), 4.48 (2H, s), 4.75 (2H, s), 6.65 (1H,
s), 6.98 (1H, s), 7.06 (1H, d), 7.27 (1H, d), 7.43 (1H, s).

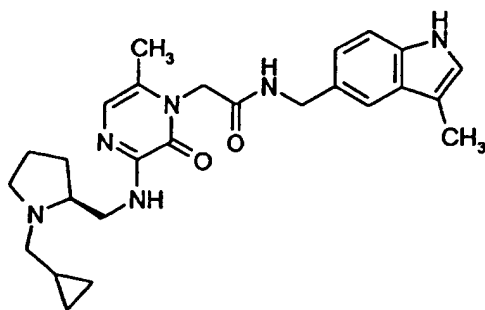
LRMS : m/z = 477 (MH⁺).

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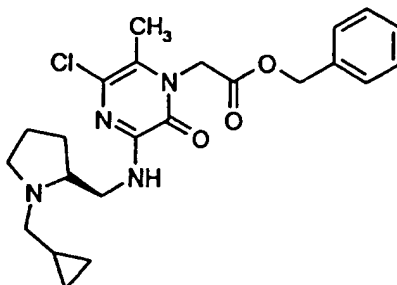
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Example 22

2-[3-([(2*S*)-1-(Cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl]methyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide

Preparation 75

Benzyl 2-[3-chloro-5-([(2*S*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl]methyl)amino]-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate



A mixture of benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 17) (400mg, 1.22mmol) and [(2*S*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl]methylamine (WO 87,07271) (190mg, 1.22mmol) and triethylamine (0.51ml, 3.67mmol) in ethyl acetate (20ml) was heated under reflux for 18 hrs. The cooled mixture was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate, the phases separated, and the organic layer dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residual orange oil was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (96:3.5:0.5) as eluant to give the desired product as a yellow oil, (476mg, 88%).

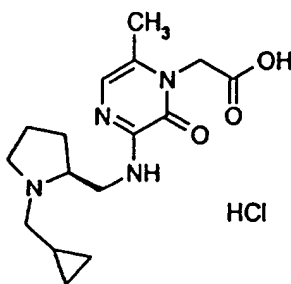
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¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ: 0.15 (m, 2H), 0.48 (m, 2H), 0.92 (m, 1H), 1.58-1.94 (m, 5H), 2.03 (m, 1H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.70 (m, 2H), 3.30 (m, 2H), 3.60 (m, 1H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 5.22 (s, 2H), 6.62 (s, br, 1H), 7.38 (m, 5H).

Preparation 76

2-[5-({[(2S)-1-(Cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6H)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid hydrochloride



A mixture of benzyl 2-[3-chloro-5-({[(2)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6H)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 75) (470mg, 1.06mmol) and palladium hydroxide (230mg) in methanol (20ml) was hydrogenated at room temperature and 60 psi for 3 hrs. The reaction mixture was filtered through Arbocel®, washing through with ethanol, and the combined filtrate evaporated under reduced pressure, to give the title compound as a yellow foam, (388mg, 100%).

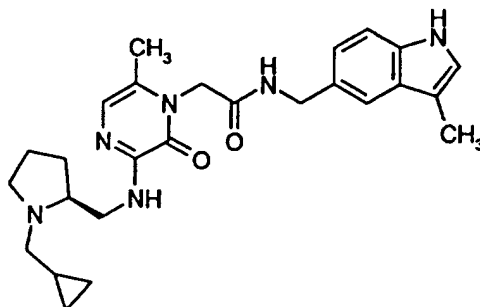
¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO, 300MHz) δ: 0.38 (m, 2H), 0.60 (m, 2H), 0.97 (m, 1H), 1.77-1.99 (m, 4H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.96 (m, 1H), 3.06-3.76 (m, 6H), 4.66 (s, 2H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 7.40 (t, br, 1H), 10.05 (s, br, 1H).

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Preparation 77

2-[3-({[(2*S*)-1-(Cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide



A mixture of 2-[5-({[(2*S*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid hydrochloride (preparation 76) (380mg, 1.07mmol), (3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methylamine (preparation 36) (171mg, 1.07mmol), HOBt (216mg, 1.60mmol), WSCDI.HCl (255mg, 1.33mmol) and *N*-methylmorpholine (0.38ml, 3.46mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (4ml), was stirred at room temperature for 24 hrs under a nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue purified by column chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (96:3.5:0.5) as eluant. This product was further purified using a Biotage™ (KP-Sil™ 60Å silica gel) cartridge and dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (96:3.5:0.5) as eluant to give the title compound as a white solid, (145mg, 29%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ: 0.10 (m, 2H), 0.48 (m, 2H), 0.88 (m, 1H), 1.58-1.90 (m, 5H), 2.00 (m, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.60-2.80 (m, 2H), 3.25 (m, 2H), 3.52 (m, 1H), 4.52 (d, 2H), 4.62 (s, 2H), 6.37 (s, br, 1H), 6.69 (m, 2H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 7.02 (d, 1H), 7.24 (m, 1H), 7.40 (s, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H).

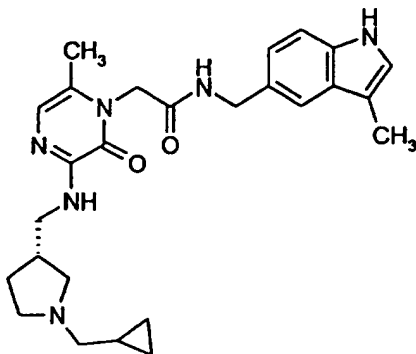
LRMS : m/z = 463 (M+1)⁺

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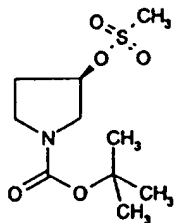
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Example 23

2-[3-({[(3*R*)-1-(Cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide

Preparation 78

tert-Butyl (3*S*)-3-[(methylsulphonyl)oxy]-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate



Triethylamine (8.7ml, 62.4mmol) was added to a solution of (3*R*)-3-pyrrolidinol (5.16g, 41.7mmol) in dichloromethane (30ml), and the solution stirred for 10 mins. Di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (9.11g, 41.7mmol) was added and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 20 hrs. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue partitioned between water and ethyl acetate, and the layers separated. The organic phase was washed with 1N citric acid, water, and brine, then dried over MgSO₄, and evaporated under reduced pressure to give a pale yellow oil, 7.14g.

This intermediate alcohol was dissolved in dichloromethane (100ml), triethylamine (6.4ml, 45.9mmol) added and the solution cooled in an ice-bath. Methanesulphonyl chloride (3.25ml, 41.9mmol) was added slowly, and the reaction stirred for 2 hrs. The reaction mixture was washed with 1N citric acid, saturated NaHCO₃ solution,

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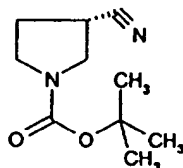
brine, the dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound as an oil, (9.36g, 85%).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300MHz) δ : 1.40 (s, 9H), 2.03-2.28 (m, 2H), 2.99 (s, 3H), 3.36-3.60 (m, 4H), 5.18 (m, 1H).

LRMS : m/z = 283 ($M+18$) $^+$

Preparation 79

tert-Butyl (3*R*)-3-cyano-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate



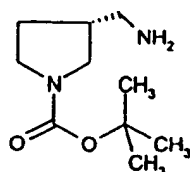
Potassium cyanide (5.80g, 89.0mmol) was added to a solution of *tert*-butyl (3*S*)-3-[(methylsulphonyl)oxy]-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (preparation 78) (9.35g, 35.3mmol) in dimethylsulphoxide (100ml), and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 18 hrs, and then at 100°C for a further 24 hrs. The cooled mixture was poured into water and extracted well with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate:pentane (20:80) as eluant to give the title compound as an oil, (4.28g, 62%).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300MHz) δ : 1.46 (s, 9H), 2.21 (m, 2H), 3.10 (m, 1H), 3.39-3.78 (m, 4H).

LRMS : m/z = 214 ($M+18$) $^+$

Preparation 80

tert-Butyl (3*R*)-3-aminomethyl-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate



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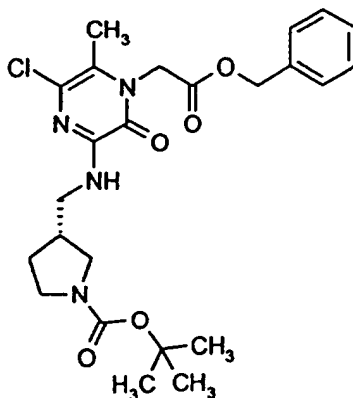
A mixture of *tert*-butyl (3*R*)-3-cyano-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (preparation 79) (1.60g, 8.13mmol) and Raney® Nickel (1g) in 0.88 ammonia (20ml) and ethanol (150ml), was hydrogenated at 60 psi and room temperature for 8 hrs. The mixture was filtered through Arbocel®, and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (100:0:0 to 90:10:1) to yield the desired product as an oil, (1.59g, 98%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ: 1.39 (s, 2H), 1.48 (s, 9H), 1.59 (m, 1H), 2.00 (m, 1H), 2.22 (m, 1H), 2.74 (m, 2H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.30 (m, 1H), 3.38-3.59 (m, 2H).

LRMS : m/z = 201 (M+1)⁺

Preparation 81

tert-Butyl (3*R*)-3-[(4-[2-(benzyloxy)-2-oxoethyl]-6-chloro-5-methyl-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl)amino)methyl]-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate



A mixture of benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6H)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 17) (647mg, 1.98mmol), *tert*-butyl (3*R*)-3-aminomethyl-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (preparation 80), (398mg, 1.98mmol) and triethylamine (830ml, 5.95mmol) in ethyl acetate (25ml) was heated under reflux for 18 hrs. The cooled mixture was washed consecutively with water, 1N citric acid solution, brine, then dried over MgSO₄, and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the desired compound as a gum, (952mg, 98%).

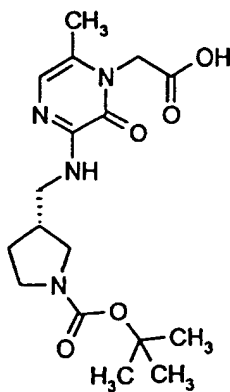
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-123-

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300MHz) δ : 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.66 (m, 1H), 2.01 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.56 (m, 1H), 3.01 (m, 1H), 3.28-3.59 (m, 5H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 5.22 (s, 2H), 6.15 (t, br, 1H), 7.39 (m, 5H).

Preparation 82

2-[3-(((3R)-1-(*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid



A mixture of *tert*-butyl (3R)-3-[[[4-[2-(benzyloxy)-2-oxoethyl]-6-chloro-5-methyl-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl]amino)methyl]-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (preparation 81) (922.3mg, 1.89mmol), ammonium formate (1.19g, 18.9mmol) and 10% palladium on charcoal (166.8mg) in methanol (50ml), was stirred at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for 20 hrs. The mixture was filtered through Arbocel®, and the filtrate evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was triturated with a 10% dichloromethane:methanol solution, and the resulting solid removed by filtration. The filtrate evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound as a white solid, slightly impure, 703mg.

^1H NMR (d_6 -DMSO, 300MHz) δ : 1.39 (s, 9H), 1.58 (m, 1H), 1.83 (m, 1H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 2.97 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.38 (m, 6H), 4.19 (s, 2H), 6.46 (s, 1H).

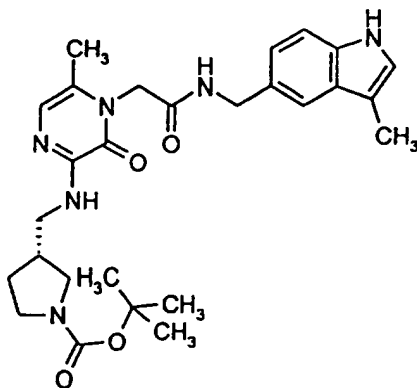
LRMS : m/z = 367 ($M+1$) $^+$

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Preparation 83

tert-Butyl (3*R*)-3-(((5-methyl-4-(2-(((3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl)amino)methyl)-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate



A mixture of 2-[3-(((3*R*)-1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid (preparation 82) (698.2mg, 1.91mmol), 3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methylamine (preparation 36) (306.1mg, 1.91mmol), HOBT (291.2mg, 1.90mmol), WSCDI.HCl (367.2mg, 1.92mmol) and *N*-methylmorpholine (4.2ml, 3.82mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (30ml), was stirred at room temperature for 66 hrs. The reaction was diluted with water, and this mixture extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with 1*N* citric acid, saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, and brine, then dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound as an off-white solid, (402mg, 42%).

¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO, 300MHz) δ: 1.39 (s, 9H), 1.58 (m, 1H), 1.83 (m, 1H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.73 (s, 2H), 2.86 (s, 2H), 2.98 (m, 1H), 3.14-3.34 (m, 4H), 4.38 (d, 2H), 4.62 (s, 2H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.99 (m, 2H), 7.06 (s, 1H), 7.24 (d, 1H), 7.37 (s, 1H), 8.61 (m, 1H), 10.65 (s, 1H).

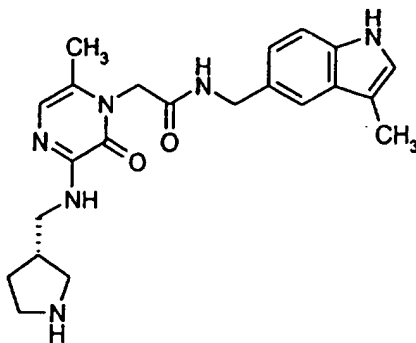
LRMS : *m/z* = 531 (M+23)⁺

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Preparation 84

N-[[(3-Methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-2-oxo-3-[[[(3*R*)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]amino]-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide



tert-Butyl (3*R*)-3-([[(5-methyl-4-(2-[[[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl]amino)methyl]-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (preparation 83) (400mg, 0.79mmol) was dissolved in a solution of methanol (50ml) and 6*N* hydrochloric acid (50ml), and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 1 ½ hrs. The reaction was neutralised using NaOH solution, the mixture extracted with dichloromethane, and the combined organic extracts evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (100:0:0 to 95:5:0 to 90:10:1), to provide the title compound.

The remaining aqueous solution was evaporated under reduced pressure, the residue triturated with *i*-propanol, and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure. This crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (90:10:1 to 84:14:2 to 80:20:5) to afford more of the desired product as a glass-like solid, (126mg, 39% in total).

¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 300MHz) δ: 1.66-1.80 (m, 1H), 2.04-2.18 (m, 4H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.66 (m, 1H), 2.96 (m, 1H), 3.15 (m, 1H), 3.25 (m, 3H), 3.40 (m, 2H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 4.77 (s, 2H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 7.04 (d, 1H), 7.28 (d, 1H), 7.43 (s, 1H).

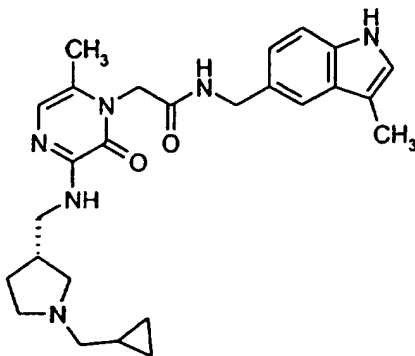
LRMS : *m/z* = 409 (*M*+1)⁺

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Preparation 85

2-[3-({[(3*R*)-1-(Cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide



A mixture of *N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-2-oxo-3-{{[(3*R*)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]amino}-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide (preparation 84) (66.8mg, 0.16mmol), cyclopropanecarboxaldehyde (0.12ml, 1.60mmol) and sodium triacetoxyborohydride (35mg, 0.165mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5ml) was stirred at room temperature for 72 hrs. The reaction was diluted with water, basified, and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (90:10:0.1 to 90:10:1) to yield the title compound, (36mg, 48%).

^1H NMR (d_6 -DMSO, 300MHz) δ : 0.07 (m, 2H), 0.42 (m, 2H), 0.82 (m, 1H), 1.42 (m, 1H), 1.82 (m, 1H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.36-2.62 (m, 5H), 3.20 (m, 2H), 4.38 (d, 2H), 4.61 (s, 2H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.94 (m, 1H), 6.99 (d, 1H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 7.23 (d, 1H), 7.38 (s, 1H), 8.60 (s, 1H), 10.64 (s, 1H).

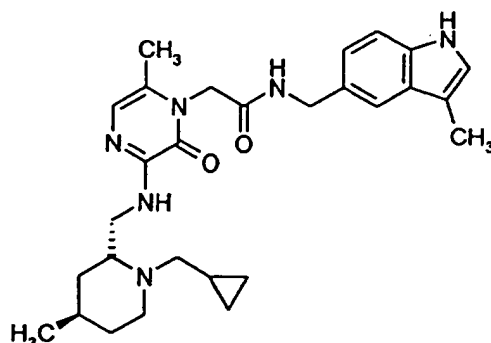
LRMS : m/z = 463 ($\text{M}+1$) $^+$

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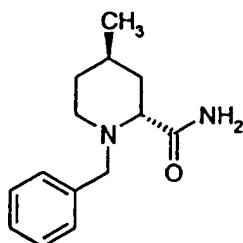
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Example 24

2-[3-{2-[(2*R*,4*R*)-1-(Cyclopropylmethyl)-4-methylpiperidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide

Preparation 86

(2*R*,4*R*)-1-Benzyl-4-methyl-2-piperidinecarboxamide



HCl gas was bubbled through a solution of (2*R*,4*R*)-4-methyl-2-piperidine carboxylic acid (Biochem.Biophys.Res.Comm.1981, 440) (4.2g, 29.0mmol) in methanol (120ml) for 15 mins, and the resulting solution stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure and azeotroped with dichloromethane to give a pale yellow oil.

A solution of this intermediate methyl ester (5.6g, 29mmol) in 0.88 ammonia solution (100ml) was stirred for 2 hrs at 50°C, followed by a further 18 hrs at room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, the residue azeotroped with toluene, and then dichloromethane, to give a white solid. Benzyl bromide (3.5ml, 29.0mol) was added to a solution of the intermediate carboxamide and triethylamine (8.1ml, 58.0mmol) in dichloromethane (100ml), and

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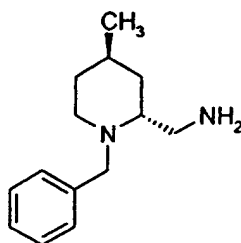
the reaction stirred at room temperature for 4 days. The mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (100ml), then washed with water, brine, dried over MgSO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of dichloromethane:methanol (100:0 to 95:5) to give the desired product as a viscous oil, (3.5g, 52%).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300MHz) δ : 0.97 (d, 3H), 1.29-1.50 (m, 3H), 2.04 (m, 1H), 2.63 (m, 1H), 2.84 (m, 1H), 3.22 (t, 1H), 3.68 (d, 1H), 3.89 (d, 1H), 5.88 (s, br, 1H), 7.17 (s, 1H), 7.30 (m, 5H).

LRMS : $m/z = 233$ ($M+1$) $^+$

Preparation 87

[(2*R*,4*R*)-1-Benzyl-4-methylpiperidinyl]methylamine



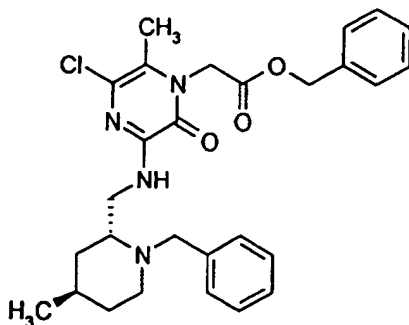
Lithium aluminium hydride (9.2ml, 1M in tetrahydrofuran, 9.2mmol) was added to a solution of (2*R*,4*R*)-1-benzyl-4-methyl-2-piperidinecarboxamide (preparation 86) (3.5g, 15.0mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (60ml), and the reaction heated under reflux overnight. The reaction was cooled in an ice-bath, water (0.4ml), 15% NaOH solution (0.4ml), and water (1.2ml) were added consecutively, and the resulting precipitate filtered off. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure, re-dissolved in dichloromethane and washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (100:0:0 to 85:15:1) to give the title compound as a yellow oil, (650mg, 20%).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300MHz) δ : 0.88 (d, 3H), 1.19-1.54 (m, 3H), 1.63 (m, 1H), 2.14 (s, br, 2H), 2.46-2.75 (m, 4H), 2.94 (m, 1H), 3.77 (d, 2H), 7.17-7.37 (m, 5H).

LRMS : $m/z = 219$ ($M+1$) $^+$

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Preparation 88Benzyl 2-[3-({[(2*R*,4*R*)-1-benzyl-4-methylpiperidinyl]methyl}amino)-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate

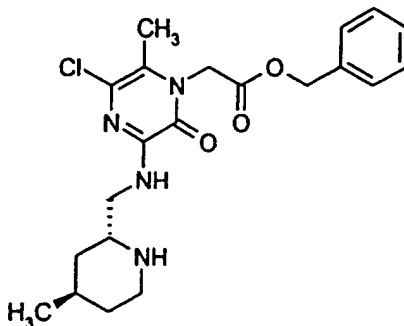
A mixture of benzyl 2-[3-({[(2*R*,4*R*)-1-benzyl-4-methylpiperidinyl]methyl}amino)-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 87) (650mg, 2.98mmol), benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 17) (970mg, 3.0mmol) and triethylamine (0.42ml, 3.0mmol) in ethyl acetate (50ml), was heated under reflux for 24 hrs. The cooled reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with water, brine, then dried over MgSO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residual orange oil was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of ethyl acetate:pentane (0:100 to 28:72) to give the title compound as an orange oil, (1.2g, 80%).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300MHz) δ : 0.95 (d, 3H), 1.22-1.56 (m, 5H), 1.79 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.78 (m, 1H), 2.98 (m, 1H), 3.41-3.60 (m, 2H), 3.80 (d, 1.5H), 4.82 (d, 1.5H), 5.22 (s, 2H), 6.61 (m, 1H), 7.19-7.42 (m, 10H).

LRMS m/z = 510 ($\text{M}+1$) $^+$

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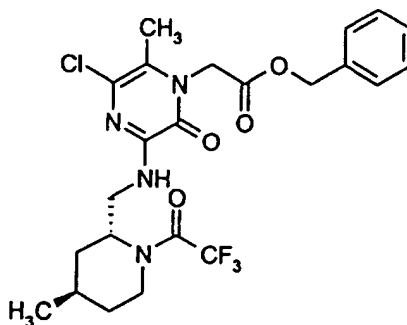
Preparation 89Benzyl 2-[3-({[(2*R*,4*R*)-4-methylpiperidinyl]methyl}amino)-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate

1-Chloroethyl chloroformate (0.28ml, 2.57mmol) was added to an ice-cooled solution of benzyl 2-[3-({[(2*R*,4*R*)-1-benzyl-4-methylpiperidinyl]methyl}amino)-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 88) (1.2g, 2.36mmol) and 1,8-bis(dimethylamino)naphthalene (100mg) in dichloromethane (15ml), and the reaction stirred at room temperature overnight. Additional 1-chloroethyl chloroformate (0.30ml, 2.75mmol) and 1,8-bis(dimethylamino)naphthalene (700mg) were added and the reaction stirred for a further 4 hrs. The solution was diluted with dichloromethane (200ml), washed with 0.5M citric acid solution (6x50ml), water and then brine, dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in methanol (80ml), and the solution heated under reflux for 1 ½ hrs, concentrated under reduced pressure and azeotroped with dichloromethane to give the desired product as a brown foam, slightly impure, 1.1g.

LRMS $m/z = 419 (M+1)^+$

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Preparation 90Benzyl 2-[3-({[(2*R*,4*R*)-4-methyl-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)piperidinyl]methyl}amino)-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate

Pyridine (0.39ml, 4.58mmol) followed by trifluoroacetic anhydride (0.42ml, 3.0mmol) were added to a solution of benzyl 2-[3-({[(2*R*,4*R*)-4-methylpiperidinyl]methyl}amino)-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 89) (1.0g, 2.3mmol) in dichloromethane (30ml), and the reaction stirred at room temperature for an hour. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residual oil was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of ethyl acetate:pentane (0:100 to 34:66) to give the title compound, (910mg, 77%).

¹H NMR (Consistent with rotamers) (CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ: 0.97 (d, 3H), 1.10-1.40 (m, 3H), 1.78 (m, 2H), 1.99 (m, 1H), 2.21 (d, 3H), 3.03 (m, 1/3H), 3.40 (m, 2/3H), 3.53-3.91 (m, 4H), 4.77-4.98 (m, 3H), 5.21 (s, 2H), 6.16 (m, 1/3H), 6.26 (m, 2/3H), 7.38 (m, 10H).

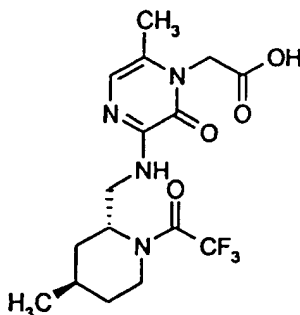
LRMS : m/z = 516 (M+1)⁺

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Preparation 91

2-[3-(((2R,4R)-4-Methyl-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)piperidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid



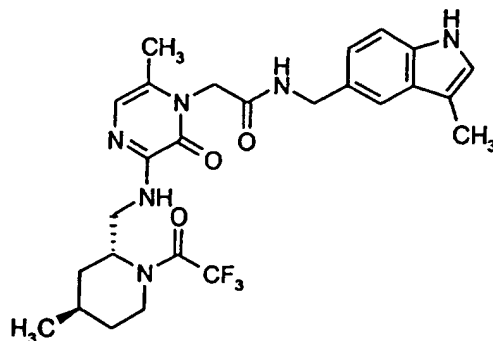
10% Palladium on charcoal (200mg), followed by ammonium formate (1.1g, 17.4mmol) were added to a solution of benzyl 2-[3-(((2R,4R)-4-methyl-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)piperidinyl)methyl)amino)-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 90) (900mg, 1.74mmol) in methanol (20ml) and the reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. Additional 10% palladium on charcoal (50mg) was added and the reaction stirred for a further 24 hrs. The mixture was filtered through Whatman® fibre and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was suspended in a methanol:dichloromethane (10:90) solution, the resulting precipitate filtered off, and the filtrate evaporated under reduced pressure to provide the title compound as a white solid, (600mg, 92%).
LRMS : $m/z = 391$ ($M+1$)⁺

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Preparation 92

N-[3-(3-Methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-3-{2-[(2*R*,4*R*)-4-methyl-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)piperidinyl]ethyl}-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide



A mixture of 2-[3-(((2*R*,4*R*)-4-methyl-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)piperidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid (preparation 91) (600mg, 1.60mmol), (3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methylamine (preparation 36) (256mg, 1.60mmol), HOBT (256mg, 1.90mmol), WSCDI.HCl (364mg, 1.90mmol) and *N*-methylmorpholine (3.5ml, 3.18mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5ml), was stirred at room temperature overnight. The solution was diluted with water (50ml), and the resulting precipitate filtered off and dried under vacuum. The solid was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of pentane:ethyl acetate (100:0 to 34:66) to give the title compound, (360mg, 42%).

¹H NMR (Consistent with rotamers) (CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ: 0.97 (d, 3H), 1.06-1.38 (m, 3H), 1.78 (m, 2H), 1.95 (m, 1H), 2.22 (d, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 3.00 (m, 1/3H), 3.30 (m, 2/3H), 3.50-3.88 (m, 3H), 4.23 (m, 1/3H), 4.39-4.72 (m, 3H), 4.94 (m, 2/3H), 5.90 (m, 1/3H), 6.00 (t, br, 2/3H), 6.70 (m, 2H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 7.03 (d, 1H), 7.26 (m, 1H), 7.40 (s, 1H), 7.97 (s, br, 1H).

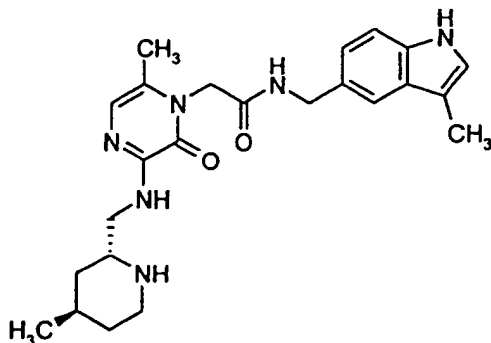
LRMS : *m/z* = 534 (*M*+2)⁺

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Preparation 93

N-[(3-Methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-3-{2-[(2*R*,4*R*)-4-methylpiperidinyl]ethyl}-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide



A mixture of *N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-3-{2-[(2*R*,4*R*)-4-methyl-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)piperidinyl]ethyl}-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide (preparation 92) (360mg, 0.68mmol) and aqueous Na₂CO₃ solution (6ml, 0.76M, 4.6mmol) in methanol (50ml) and water (10ml) was stirred at room temperature for 3 days, followed by a further 3 hrs, heating under reflux. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and extracted with a dichloromethane:methanol (90:10) solution (3x100ml), and the combined organic extracts evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (100:0:0 to 90:10:1) to afford the title compound, (300mg, 100%).

¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 300MHz) δ: 1.06 (d, 3H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.75-1.95 (m, 2H), 2.03 (m, 1H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 3.08 (m, 1H), 3.20 (m, 1H), 3.55 (m, 2H), 3.70 (m, 1H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 4.78 (s, 2H), 6.70 (s, 1H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 7.04 (d, 1H), 7.27 (d, 1H), 7.42 (s, 1H).

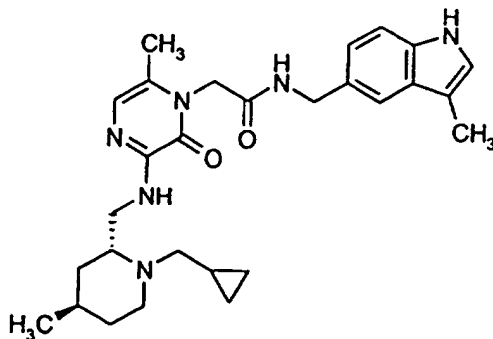
LRMS : m/z = 437 (M+1)⁺

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Preparation 94

2-[3-{2-[(2*R*,4*R*)-1-(Cyclopropylmethyl)-4-methylpiperidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide



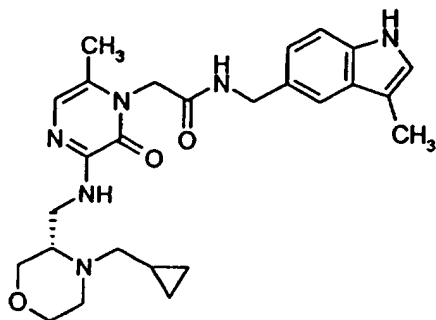
The title compound was obtained as a white solid, (56%) from *N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-3-{2-[(2*R*,4*R*)-4-methylpiperidinyl]ethyl}-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide (preparation 93) and cyclopropanecarboxaldehyde, following the procedure described in preparation 85.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 300MHz) δ: 0.18 (m, 2H), 0.54 (m, 2H), 0.94 (m, 4H), 1.22-1.42 (m, 2H), 1.52-1.66 (m, 2H), 1.78 (m, 1H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.42 (m, 1H), 2.70 (m, 2H), 2.82 (m, 1H), 3.20 (m, 1H), 3.48 (m, 2H), 4.48 (s, 2H), 4.75 (s, 2H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 7.04 (d, 1H), 7.26 (d, 1H), 7.42 (s, 1H).

LRMS : m/z =513 (M+23)⁺

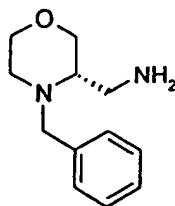
Example 25

2-[3-{[(3*R*)-4-(Cyclopropylmethyl)morpholinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide



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Preparation 95[(3*R*)-4-Benzylmorpholinyl]methanamine

Oxalyl chloride (4ml, 45.8mmol) was added carefully to a slurry of 4-benzyl-(2*R*)-5-oxo-2-morpholinecarboxylic acid (J.Chem.Soc.Perk.I; 1985;2577) (7.3g, 31mmol) in dichloromethane (90ml), followed by N,N-dimethylformamide (3 drops), and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 2 hrs. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, azeotroped with dichloromethane (3x), and the resulting oil, dried under vacuum.

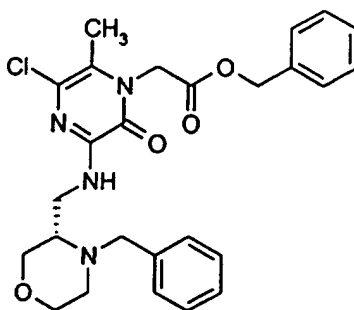
Ammonia gas was bubbled through an ice-cold solution of this intermediate acid chloride in ether (50ml), for 15 minutes, and the resulting solution stirred at room temperature for 72 hrs. The reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure to give a buff-coloured solid, 8.6g.

Lithium aluminium hydride (35.8ml, 1M in tetrahydrofuran, 35.8mmol) was added carefully to a slurry of this amide in tetrahydrofuran (100ml), and the resulting mixture stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, and then heated under reflux for 24 hrs. Additional lithium aluminium hydride (25ml, 1M in tetrahydrofuran, 25mmol) was added, and the reaction heated under reflux for a further 48 hrs. The mixture was then cooled in an ice-bath, and treated sequentially, with stirring, with water (2.7ml), 15% NaOH solution (2.7ml), and water (8ml), and the resulting precipitate filtered off. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residual gum purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (100:0:0 to 85:15:1) to afford the title compound, (4.2g, 65%).

LRMS : $m/z = 207 (M+1)^+$

PCS9487

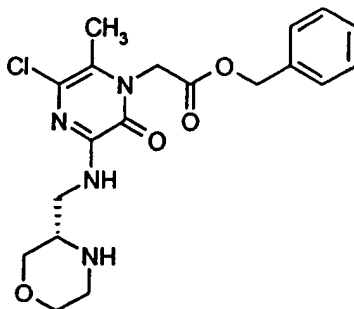
-137-

Preparation 96Benzyl 2-[3-(((3*R*)-4-benzylmorpholinyl)methyl)amino)-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate

A solution of [(3*R*)-4-benzylmorpholinyl]methylamine (preparation 95) (4.2g, 20.4mmol), benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 17) (1g, 3.06mmol), and triethylamine (0.7ml, 5.0mmol) in ethyl acetate (25ml) was heated under reflux for 18 hrs. The cooled reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with water, then brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residual brown oil was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of ethyl acetate:pentane (0:100 to 100:0) to give the title compound as a white solid, (500mg, 32%).
LRMS : m/z = 515 (M+18)⁺

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Preparation 87Benzyl 2-[3-(((3*R*)-morpholinyl)methyl)amino)-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate

1,8-Bis(dimethylamino)naphthalene (250mg, 1.17mmol) was added to a solution of benzyl 2-[3-(((3*R*)-4-benzylmorpholinyl)methyl)amino)-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 96) (570mg, 1.1mmol) in dichloromethane (15ml), followed by 1-chloroethyl chloroformate (120ml, 1.1mmol), and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 18 hrs. Additional 1,8-bis(dimethylamino)naphthalene (250mg, 1.16mmol) and 1-chloroethyl chloroformate (120ml, 1.1mmol), were added and the reaction stirred for a further 4 days at room temperature and under reflux for the final 24 hrs. The solution was diluted with dichloromethane (200ml), and washed with 0.5N citric acid (5x), brine, then dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude brown solid was heated under reflux in methanol (30ml), overnight, the cooled mixture filtered, the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure and azeotroped with dichloromethane to yield the desired product as a brown foam, slightly impure, 520mg.

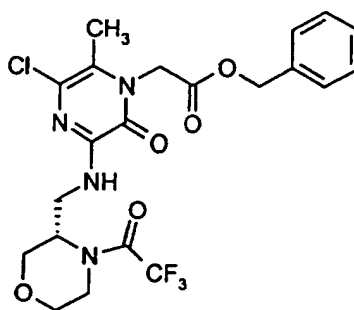
LRMS : m/z 406 (M)⁺

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-139-

Preparation 98

Benzyl 2-[3-chloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-5-([(3*R*)-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)morpholinyl]methyl)amino)-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate



Pyridine (31ml, 0.38mmol) followed by trifluoroacetic anhydride (44ml, 0.31mmol) were added to an ice-cold solution of benzyl 2-[3-([(3*R*)-morpholinyl]methyl)amino)-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 97) (120mg, 0.29mmol) in dichloromethane (7ml), and the reaction stirred at 0°C for 10 mins, and then at room temperature for a further 2 hrs. The reaction was quenched with water, the layers separated, and the organic phase dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate:pentane (30:70) as eluant to give the title compound as a yellow solid, (83mg, 56%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ: 2.20 (s, 3H), 3.40-4.20 (m, 9H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 5.21 (s, 2H), 6.20 (m, 1H), 7.36 (m, 5H).

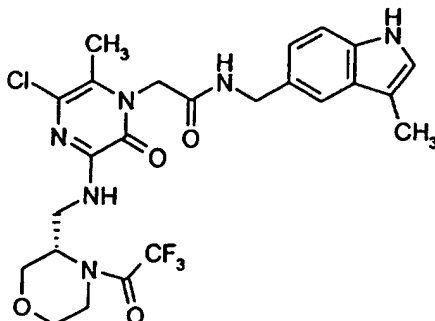
LRMS : m/z = 502 (M)⁺

PCS9487

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Preparation 99

2-[3-Chloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-5-(((3*R*)-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)morpholinyl)methyl)amino)-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide



A mixture of benzyl 2-[3-chloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-5-(((3*R*)-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)morpholinyl)methyl)amino)-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 98) (300mg, 0.60mmol), and palladium hydroxide (80mg) in methanol (4ml), was hydrogenated at room temperature and 15 psi for 18 hrs. The reaction mixture was filtered through Whatman® fibre, and the filter pad washed well with ethyl acetate. The combined filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure to give a pale yellow solid, 180mg.

(3-Methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methylamine (preparation 36) (76mg, 0.48mmol), HOBT (64mg, 0.48mmol), WSCDI.HCl (91mg, 0.48mmol) and *N*-methylmorpholine (79mg, 0.71mmol), were added to a solution of the intermediate acid in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (4ml), and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 72 hrs. The reaction mixture was purified directly by column chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane:methanol (90:10) as eluant to afford the title compound as an off-white solid, (162mg, 52%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) δ: 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.38 (s, 2H), 2.40 (s, 1H), 3.50 (m, 1H), 3.62 (m, 2H), 3.75 (m, 1H), 3.92-4.26 (m, 4H), 4.42-4.59 (m, 3H), 4.65 (m, 2H), 6.25 (m, 1H), 6.55 (m, 1/3H), 6.65 (m, 2/3H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 7.02 (m, 1H), 7.27 (m, 1H), 7.40 (s, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H).

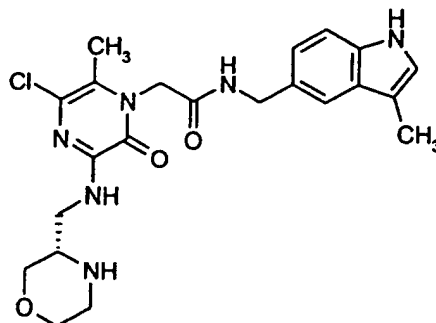
LRMS : *m/z* = 555 (M+1)⁺

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-141-

Preparation 100

2-[3-Chloro-2-methyl-5-[[[(3*R*)morpholinylmethyl]amino]-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide



A mixture of 2-[3-chloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-5-([[(3*R*)-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)morpholinyl]methyl]amino)-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide (preparation 99) (162mg, 0.31mmol) and Na₂CO₃ (600mg, 5.66mmol) in water (8ml), and methanol (6ml), was stirred at 40°C for 18 hrs. The cooled reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure to remove the methanol, and the remaining aqueous solution extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound, (140mg, slightly impure).

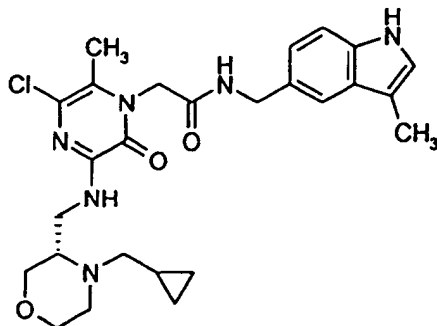
¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) δ: 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.90 (m, 2H), 3.08 (m, 1H), 3.30 (m, 2H), 3.49 (m, 1H), 3.60-4.00 (m, 3H), 4.54 (d, 2H), 4.62 (s, 2H), 6.34 (m, 1H), 6.54 (m, 1H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 7.03 (d, 1H), 7.28 (d, 1H), 7.40 (s, 1H), 7.96 (s, 1H).
LRMS : m/z = 459, 461 (M+1)⁺

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Preparation 101

2-[3-Chloro-5-({[(3*R*)-4-(cyclopropylmethyl)morpholinyl]methyl}amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide



A mixture of 2-[3-chloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-5-({[(3*R*)-4-morpholinyl]methyl}amino)-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide (preparation 100) (140mg, 0.33mmol), cyclopropanecarboxaldehyde (26ml, 0.35mmol) and sodium triacetoxyborohydride (105mg, 0.49mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (4ml) was stirred at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for 16 hrs. The solution was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate, the layers separated, and the organic phase dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of dichloromethane:methanol (95:5 to 90:10) to afford the title compound (121mg, 72%).

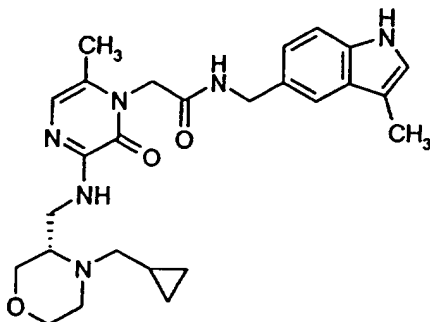
^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400MHz) δ : 0.10 (m, 2H), 0.45 (m, 2H), 0.86 (m, 1H), 2.19 (m, 1H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.48 (m, 1H), 2.60-2.75 (m, 2H), 3.02 (m, 1H), 3.42 (m, 3H), 3.62 (m, 1H), 3.74 (m, 1H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 4.56 (m, 2H), 4.66 (s, 2H), 6.48 (m, 1H), 6.56 (m, 1H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 7.05 (d, 1H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 7.42 (s, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H).
LRMS : m/z = 513, 515 ($\text{M}+1$) $^+$

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-143-

Preparation 102

2-[3-(((3*R*)-4-(Cyclopropylmethyl)morpholinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide



A mixture of 2-[3-chloro-5-(((3*R*)-4-(cyclopropylmethyl)morpholinyl)methyl)amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide (preparation 101) (120mg, 0.23mmol), ammonium formate (44mg, 0.7mmol) and 10% palladium on charcoal (catalytic) in methanol (5ml) was stirred at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for 64 hrs. The reaction mixture was filtered through a Whatman® filter, washing through with ethyl acetate. The combined filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue purified by column chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (90:10:0.5) as eluant to give the title compound as a white solid, (15mg, 14%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) δ: 0.12 (m, 2H), 0.50 (m, 2H), 0.86 (m, 1H), 2.18 (m, 1H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.46 (m, 1H), 2.65 (m, 2H), 3.02 (m, 1H), 3.40 (m, 2H), 3.46-3.83 (m, 4H), 4.55 (m, 2H), 4.64 (s, 2H), 6.35 (s, br, 1H), 6.60 (s, br, 1H), 6.72 (s, 1H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 7.04 (d, 1H), 7.18 (m, 1H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.94 (s, br, 1H).

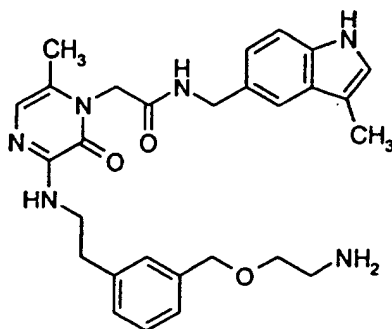
LRMS : m/z = 478 (M+1)⁺

PCS9487

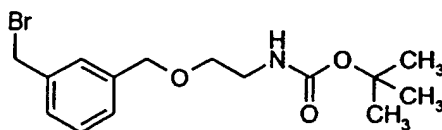
-144-

Example 26

2-[3-({3-[(2-Aminoethoxy)methyl]phenethyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]-
N-[(3-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide

Preparation 103

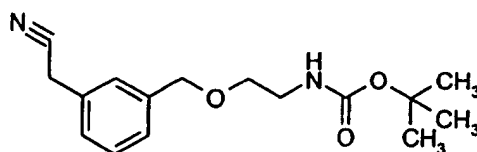
tert-Butyl 2-[(3-(bromomethyl)benzyl]oxyethylcarbamate



Sodium hydride (125mg, 60% dispersion in mineral oil, 3.13mmol) was added portionwise to an ice-cooled solution of *tert*-butyl 2-hydroxyethylcarbamate (500mg, 3.10mmol), and 1,3-bis(bromomethyl)benzene (8.2g, 31.0mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (15ml), and the reaction stirred at 0°C for an hour under a nitrogen atmosphere, then allowed to warm to room temperature. Saturated ammonium chloride solution (10ml) was added, and the mixture partitioned between water and ethyl acetate, and the layers separated. The organic phase was then dried over MgSO₄, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of ethyl acetate:pentane (15:85 to 75:25) to give the title compound as a colourless oil, (796mg, 74%).
¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ: 1.42 (s, 9H), 3.38 (m, 2H), 3.56 (t, 2H), 4.50 (2xs, 4H), 4.88 (s, br, 1H), 7.38 (m, 4H).
 LRMS : m/z = 362 (M+18)⁺

PCS9487

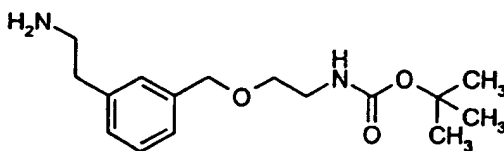
-145-

Preparation 104*tert*-Butyl 2-([3-(cyanomethyl)benzyl]oxy)ethylcarbamate

Sodium cyanide (284mg, 5.78mmol) and benzyl triethylammonium bromide (63mg, 0.23mmol) were added to a solution of *tert*-butyl 2-([3-(bromomethyl)benzyl]oxy)ethylcarbamate (preparation 103) (798mg, 2.31mmol) in acetonitrile (5ml), and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 4 days. The mixture was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate and the layers separated. The organic phase was dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure, to afford the desired product as an oil, (654mg, 97%).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400MHz) δ : 1.42 (s, 9H), 3.37 (m, 2H), 3.57 (t, 2H), 3.78 (s, 2H), 4.54 (s, 2H), 4.86 (s, br, 1H), 7.26 (m, 3H), 7.37 (m, 1H).

LRMS : m/z = 291 ($\text{M}+1$) $^+$

Preparation 105*tert*-Butyl 2-([3-(2-aminoethyl)benzyl]oxy)ethylcarbamate

Raney® nickel (170mg) was added to a solution of *tert*-butyl 2-([3-(cyanomethyl)benzyl]oxy)ethylcarbamate (preparation 104) (654mg, 2.26mmol) in ethanolic ammonia solution (15ml), and the mixture hydrogenated at 60 psi and room temperature for 24 hrs. The reaction mixture was filtered through Arbocel®, and the filtrate evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (90:10:1) to afford the title compound, (536mg, 80%).

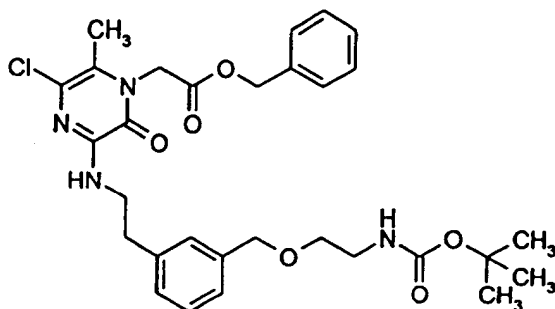
PCS9487

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^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300MHz) δ : 1.25 (s, br, 2H), 1.43 (s, 9H), 2.78 (t, 2H), 2.98 (t, 2H), 3.36 (m, 2H), 3.57 (t, 2H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 4.88 (s, br, 1H), 7.18 (m, 2H), 7.28 (m, 2H).

Preparation 106

Benzyl 2-[3-[[3-((2-[(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino]ethoxy)methyl)phenethyl]amino]-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate



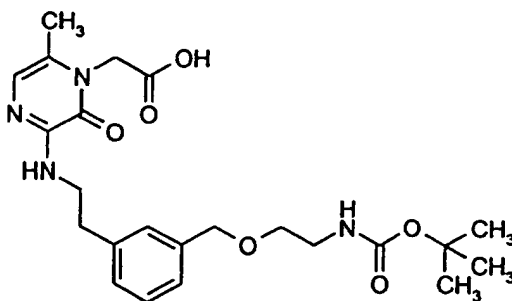
A mixture of *tert*-butyl 2-[[3-(2-aminoethyl)benzyl]oxy]ethylcarbamate (preparation 105) (270mg, 0.92mmol), benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 17) (300mg, 0.92mmol), and triethylamine (140ml, 1.01mmol) in ethyl acetate was heated under reflux overnight. The cooled suspension was diluted with ethyl acetate, then washed with hydrochloric acid (2N), NaHCO_3 solution, brine, then dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate:pentane (40:60) as eluant, and triturated with ether, to give the title compound as a white solid, (243mg, 45%). Re-purifying the ether filtrate by column chromatography on silica gel provided an additional (176mg, 33%) of the desired product.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300MHz) δ : 1.42 (s, 9H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.95 (t, 2H), 3.36 (m, 2H), 3.56 (t, 2H), 3.68 (m, 2H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 4.99 (m, 1H), 5.21 (s, 2H), 6.12 (s, br, 1H), 7.19 (m, 3H), 7.23-7.40 (m, 6H).

LRMS : m/z = 607 ($M+23$) $^+$

PCS9487

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Preparation 1072-[3-[[3-[[2-[(*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)amino]ethoxy)methyl]phenethyl]amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid

Ammonium formate (425mg, 6.74mmol) and 10% palladium on charcoal (200mg) was added to a solution of benzyl 2-[3-[[3-[[2-[(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino]ethoxy)methyl]phenethyl]amino]-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 106) (392mg, 0.67mmol) in acetonitrile (10ml), and the reaction stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered through Whatman® fibre, and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was suspended in dichloromethane, basified using 1N NaOH solution, and re-acidified to pH 4, using 1N hydrochloric acid. This solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (3x), and the combined organic extracts dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a white foam, (180mg, 58%).

¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO, 400MHz) δ: 1.37 (s, 9H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.82 (t, 2H), 3.10 (t, 2H), 3.40 (t, 2H), 3.46 (m, 2H), 4.42 (m, 4H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.74 (t, br, 1H), 6.80 (t, br, 1H), 7.15 (m, 3H), 7.24 (m, 1H).

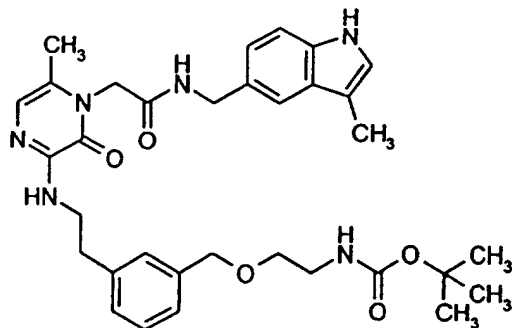
LRMS : m/z = 461 (M+1)⁺

PCS9487

-148-

Preparation 108

tert-Butyl 2-([3-(2-([5-methyl-4-(2-([(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl]amino)ethyl)benzyl]oxy)ethylcarbamate



A mixture of 2-[3-([3-(2-([*tert*-butoxycarbonyl]amino)ethoxy)methyl]phenethyl]amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid (preparation 107) (174mg, 0.38mmol), (3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methylamine (preparation 36) (67mg, 0.42mmol), HOBT (77mg, 0.57mmol), WSCDI.HCl (91mg, 0.47mmol) and *N*-methylmorpholine (124ml, 1.13mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5ml), was stirred at room temperature for 20 hrs. The reaction mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water and the phases separated. The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a white solid, (220mg, 96%).

^1H NMR (d_6 -DMSO, 300MHz) δ : 1.37 (s, 9H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.82 (t, 2H), 3.10 (m, 2H), 3.39 (t, 2H), 3.46 (m, 2H), 4.36 (d, 2H), 4.41 (s, 2H), 4.61 (s, 2H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 6.81 (m, 2H), 6.98 (d, 1H), 7.08 (s, 1H), 7.15 (m, 3H), 7.23 (m, 2H), 7.37 (s, 1H), 8.62 (t, br, 1H), 10.68 (s, 1H).

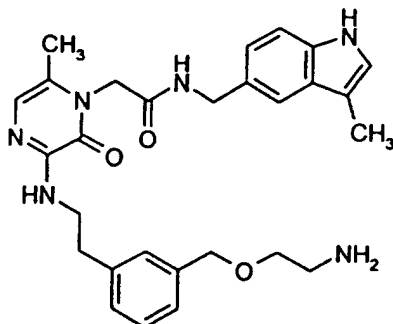
LRMS : $m/z = 603 (M+1)^+$

PCS9487

-149-

Preparation 109

2-[3-({3-[(2-Aminoethoxy)methyl]phenethyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]-N-[(3-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide



Hydrochloric acid (10ml, 6N, 60.0mmol) was added to a solution of *tert*-butyl 2-[[3-(2-[[5-methyl-4-(2-[[3-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)methyl]amino]-2-oxoethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl]amino}ethyl)benzyl]oxy}ethylcarbamate (preparation 108) (220mg, 0.36mmol) in methanol (10ml), and the reaction stirred for an hour at room temperature. The mixture was basified using NaOH (1N) solution, and the mixture extracted with ethyl acetate (2x), and dichloromethane (1x). The combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (90:10:1) to afford the title compound as a white solid, (100mg, 55%).

¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO, 400MHz) δ: 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.72 (t, 2H), 2.82 (t, 2H), 3.40 (t, 2H), 3.48 (m, 2H), 4.38 (d, 2H), 4.43 (s, 2H), 4.61 (s, 2H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 6.79 (t, br, 1H), 6.98 (d, 1H), 7.06 (s, 1H), 7.15 (m, 3H), 7.24 (m, 2H), 7.37 (s, 1H), 8.60 (t, br, 1H), 10.65 (s, 1H).

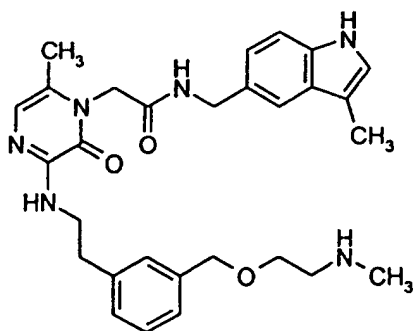
LRMS : m/z = 503 (M+1)⁺

PCS9487

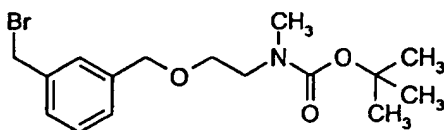
-150-

Example 27

N-[(3-Methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-3-[(3-[[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]methyl]phenethyl)amino]-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide

Preparation 110

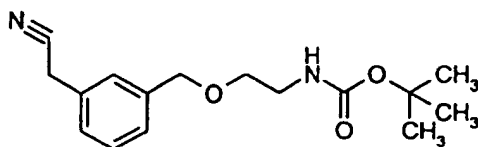
tert-Butyl methyl[2-((3-[bromomethyl]benzyl)oxy)ethyl]carbamate



The title compound was obtained (85%) from *tert*-butyl 2-hydroxyethyl(methyl)carbamate (Synth. Commun. 23;17;1993;2443) and 1,3-bis(bromomethyl)benzene following the procedure described in preparation 103. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ: 1.43 (s, 9H), 2.95 (s, 3H), 3.42 (s, br,2H), 3.60 (s, br,2H), 4.50 (2xs, 4H), 7.25 (m, 1H), 7.35 (m, 3H).

Preparation 111

tert-Butyl methyl[2-((3-[cyanomethyl]benzyl)oxy)ethyl]carbamate



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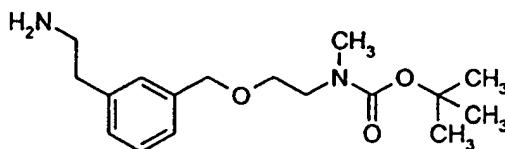
The title compound was obtained (94%) as an oil, from *tert*-butyl methyl[2-({3-[bromomethyl]benzyl}oxy)ethyl]carbamate (preparation 110), following the procedure described in 104.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ: 1.41 (s, 9H), 2.95 (s, 3H), 3.42 (s, br,2H), 3.60 (s, br,2H), 3.77 (s, 2H), 4.54 (s, 2H), 7.25 (m, 3H), 7.36 (m, 1H).

LRMS : m/z =305 (M+1)⁺

Preparation 112

tert-Butyl methyl[2-({3-[2-(methylamino)ethyl]benzyl}oxy)ethyl]carbamate



The title compound was obtained as an oil (99%) from *tert*-butyl methyl[2-({3-[cyanomethyl]benzyl}oxy)ethyl]carbamate (preparation 111), following the procedure described in 105.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) δ: 1.26 (s, br,2H), 1.43 (s, 9H), 2.77 (t, 2H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 2.98 (t, 2H), 3.42 (s, br,2H), 3.60 (s, br,2H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 7.14 (d, 1H), 7.18 (m, 2H), 7.28 (m, 1H).

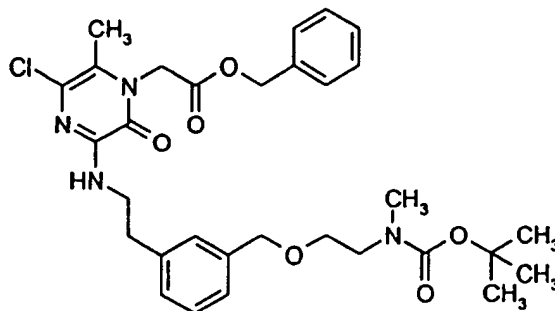
LRMS : m/z = 309 (M+1)⁺

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Preparation 113

Benzyl 2-[3-([3-([2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(methyl)amino]ethoxy)methyl)phenethyl]amino)-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate

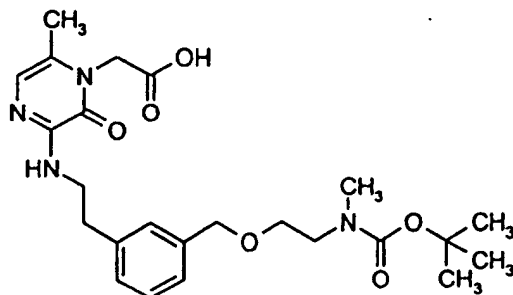


The title compound was obtained as a white crystalline solid (64%) from *tert*-butyl methyl[2-([3-([2-(methylamino)ethyl]benzyl)oxy)ethyl]carbamate (preparation 112) and benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 17), following the procedure described in preparation 106.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) δ: 1.42 (s, 9H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.95 (m, 5H), 3.42 (s, br, 2H), 3.60 (s, br, 2H), 3.68 (m, 2H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 5.21 (s, 2H), 6.10 (t, br, 1H), 7.17 (d, 1H), 7.20 (m, 2H), 7.26 (m, 1H), 7.36 (m, 5H).

Preparation 114

2-[3-([3-([2-((*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)(methyl)amino]ethoxy)methyl)phenethyl]amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid



Ammonium formate (368mg, 5.83mmol), followed by 10% palladium on charcoal (200mg), were added to a solution of benzyl 2-[3-([3-([2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(methyl)amino]ethoxy)methyl)phenethyl]amino)-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-

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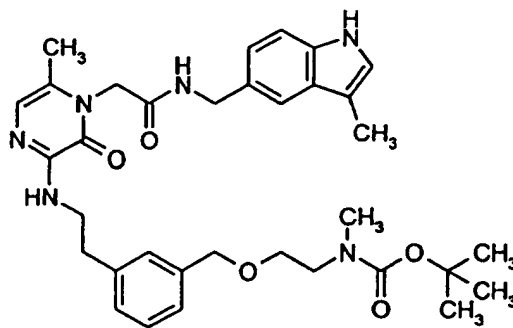
oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 113) (350mg, 0.58mmol) in methanol (10ml), and the reaction stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered through Whatman® fibre, and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was triturated with dichloromethane, the resulting suspension filtered again through Whatman® fibre, then through celite, and this filtrate evaporated under reduced pressure. The residual solid was dissolved in dichloromethane, the solution washed with water, brine, then dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the desired product as a gum, (213mg, 79%).

¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO, 300MHz) δ: 1.36 (s, 9H), 1.98 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 2.82 (m, 2H), 3.30 (t, 2H), 3.48 (m, 4H), 4.43 (s, 2H), 4.52 (s, 2H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.78 (t, br, 1H), 7.15 (m, 3H), 7.24 (m, 1H).

LRMS : m/z = 474 (M)⁺

Preparation 115

tert-Butyl methyl(2-[[3-(2-[[5-methyl-4-(2-[[[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]amino]-2-oxoethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl]amino)ethyl]benzyl]oxy)ethyl]carbamate



The title compound was obtained as a white solid (97%) from 2-[3-[[3-((2-[[*tert*-butoxycarbonyl](methyl)amino]ethoxy)methyl)phenethyl]amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid (preparation 114) and (3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methylamine (preparation 36), following a similar procedure to that described in preparation 108.

¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO, 400MHz) δ: 1.37 (s, 9H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.80 (m, 5H), 3.35 (t, 2H), 3.48 (m, 4H), 4.38 (d, 2H), 4.43 (s, 2H), 4.62 (s, 2H), 6.61 (s, 1H),

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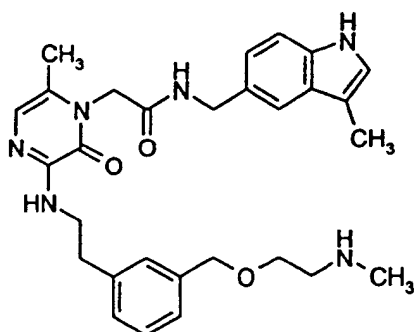
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6.79 (t, br, 1H), 6.98 (d, 1H), 7.06 (s, 1H), 7.15 (m, 3H), 7.24 (m, 2H), 7.37 (s, 1H), 8.80 (t, br, 1H), 10.64 (s, 1H).

LRMS : $m/z = 618 (M+1)^+$

Preparation 116

N-[(3-Methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-3-[(3-[[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]methyl]phenethyl)amino]-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide



The title compound was obtained as a cream coloured solid, from *tert*-butyl methyl(2-[[3-(2-[[5-methyl-4-(2-[[3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]amino]-2-oxoethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl]amino)ethyl)benzyl]oxy)ethyl)carbamate (preparation 115), following a similar procedure to that described in preparation 109.

^1H NMR (d_6 -DMSO, 300MHz) δ : 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.61 (t, 2H), 2.82 (t, 2H), 3.45 (m, 4H), 4.38 (d, 2H), 4.42 (s, 2H), 4.61 (s, 2H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 6.78 (t, br, 1H), 6.98 (d, 1H), 7.05 (s, 1H), 7.14 (m, 3H), 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.38 (s, 1H), 8.80 (t, br, 1H), 10.64 (s, 1H).

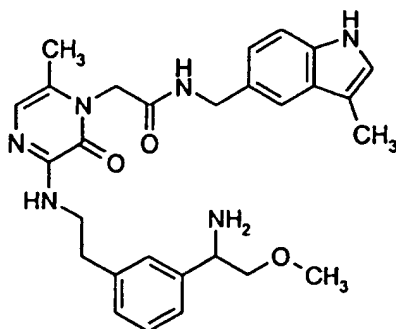
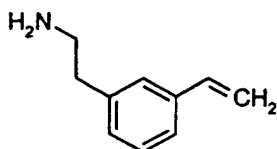
LRMS : $m/z = 517 (M+1)^+$

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Example 28

2-[3-((3-[(1*R/S*)-1-Amino-2-methoxyethyl]phenethyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide

Preparation 1173-Vinylphenylethylamine

A mixture of 3-bromophenylacetonitrile (3.31ml, 25.5mmol), vinyl tributyl tin (16.17g, 51.0mmol), bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) chloride (1.48g, 1.28mmol) and lithium chloride (3.24g, 76.5mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (500ml), was heated under reflux for 6 hrs, and stirred for a further 18 hrs at room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, the residue dissolved in ethyl acetate and washed with NaHCO₃ solution (2x), then brine, dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate:hexane (16:84) as eluant to afford a yellow oil.

A solution of aluminium chloride (1.44g, 10.8mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (25ml) was added carefully to lithium aluminium hydride (1.23g, 32.4mmol) in tetrahydrofuran

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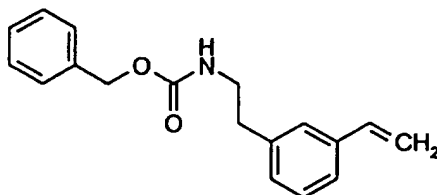
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(25ml), and the mixture stirred at room temperature for 10 mins. A solution of the intermediate acetonitrile in tetrahydrofuran (50ml) was then added and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 3 hrs. The reaction was quenched by the addition of hydrochloric acid, then basified using aqueous NaOH solution. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, the combined organic extracts dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was redissolved in ethyl acetate, extracted into citric acid, and these aqueous extracts rebasified using aqueous NaHCO_3 solution. This was then re-extracted with ethyl acetate, and the combined extracts evaporated under reduced pressure to provide the title compound as a yellow oil, (1.79g, 47%).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300MHz) δ : 1.18 (s, br, 2H), 2.75 (t, 2H), 2.97 (t, 2H), 5.22 (d, 1H), 5.76 (d, 1H), 6.70 (dd, 1H), 7.07 (m, 1H), 7.22 (m, 3H).

Preparation 118

Benzyl 3-vinylphenethylcarbamate

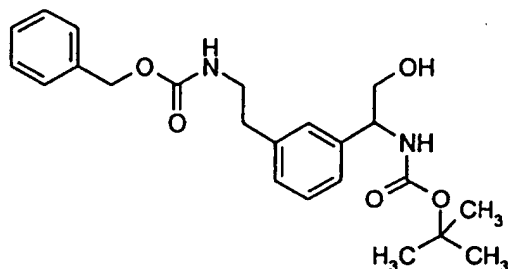


A mixture of 3-vinylphenylethylamine (preparation 117) (1.78g, 12.1mmol), N-(benzyloxy)succinimide (3.62g, 14.52mmol) and triethylamine (2.53ml, 18.15mmol) in dichloromethane (60ml), was stirred at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere overnight. The reaction mixture was washed with citric acid solution, saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 , brine, then dried over MgSO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane as eluant to give the desired product as a colourless oil, (1.43g, 41%).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300MHz) δ : 2.80 (t, 2H), 3.44 (t, 2H), 4.96 (s, br, 1H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 5.24 (d, 1H), 5.78 (d, 1H), 6.70 (dd, 1H), 7.08 (m, 1H), 7.20-7.41 (m, 8H).

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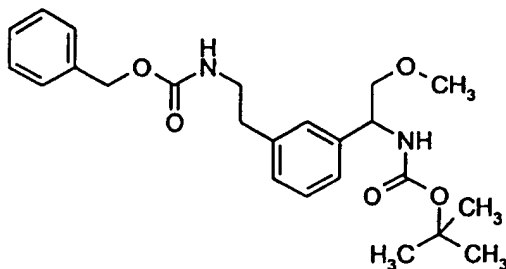
Preparation 119Benzyl 3-((1*R/S*)-1-[(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-2-hydroxyethyl)phenethylcarbamate

A solution of NaOH (1.22g, 30.5mmol) in water (70ml), followed by hypochlorous acid *tert*-butyl ester (3.5ml, 30.5mmol) were added to a solution of *tert*-butylcarbamate (3.57g, 30.5mmol) in n-propanol (75ml), in an amber glass flask. This solution was stirred at room temperature for 5 mins, then cooled in an ice-bath. Solutions of (DHQ)₂PHAL (480mg, 0.6mmol) in n-propanol (40ml), and benzyl 3-vinylphenethylcarbamate (preparation 118) (2.81g, 10mmol) in n-propanol (70ml) were added, followed by potassium osmate dihydrate (184mg, 0.5mmol) in water (5ml) and the reaction then stirred at 0°C for 4 hrs, and at room temperature for a further 18 hrs. Saturated sodium dithionite solution (100ml) was added, the phases separated, and the aqueous layer extracted with ethyl acetate (2x100ml). The combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residual brown oil was purified by column chromatography on silica gel twice, using an elution gradient of ethyl acetate:pentane (25:75 to 50:50) to give the desired product as a colourless oil, (603mg, 15%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ: 1.42 (s, 9H), 2.52 (s, br, 1H), 2.80 (t, 2H), 3.46 (m, 2H), 3.80 (m, 2H), 4.74 (s, br, 1H), 4.84 (s, br, 1H), 5.07 (s, 2H), 5.32 (d, 1H), 7.11 (m, 3H), 7.30 (m, 6H).

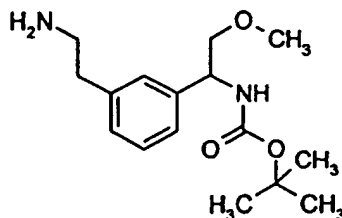
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Preparation 120Benzyl 3-((1*R/S*)-1-[(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-2-methoxyethyl)phenethylcarbamate

A mixture of methyl iodide (98ml, 1.57mmol), benzyl 3-((1*R/S*)-1-[(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-2-hydroxyethyl)phenethylcarbamate (preparation 119) (590mg, 1.4mmol), benzyltriethylammonium chloride (325mg, 1.4mmol) and NaOH solution (185ml, 10M, 1.85mmol) in dichloromethane (10ml), was stirred at room temperature for 3 days. The reaction mixture was partitioned between dichloromethane and water, the phases separated, and the organic layer dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residual oil was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of ethyl acetate:pentane (0:100 to 50:50) to provide the title compound as a colourless oil, (289mg, 47%).

^1H NMR (CD_3OD , 300MHz) δ : 1.40 (s, 9H), 2.78 (t, 2H), 3.32 (m, 5H), 3.50 (d, 2H), 4.75 (m, 1H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 7.00-7.36 (m, 9H).

Preparation 121*tert*-Butyl (1*R/S*)-1-[3-(2-aminoethyl)phenyl]-2-methoxyethylcarbamate

A mixture of benzyl 3-((1*R/S*)-1-[(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-2-methoxyethyl)phenethylcarbamate (preparation 120) (289mg, 0.68mmol) and 10%

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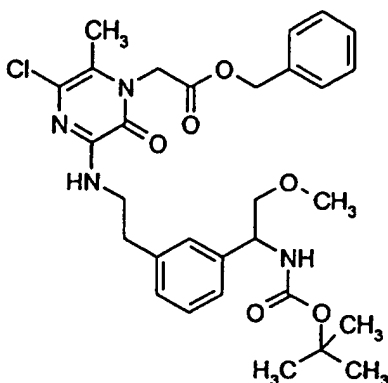
palladium on charcoal (30mg) in methanol (10ml) was hydrogenated at 15 psi and room temperature for 16 hrs. The reaction mixture was filtered through Arbocel®, and the filtrate evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound, (196mg, 98%).

¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 300MHz) δ: 1.41 (s, 9H), 2.78 (t, 2H), 2.88 (t, 2H), 3.52 (d, 2H), 4.72-4.80 (m, 5H), 7.11 (d, 1H), 7.18 (m, 2H), 7.24 (m, 1H).

LRMS : m/z = 295 (M+1)⁺

Preparation 122

Benzyl 2-[3-[(3-[(1*R/S*)-1-[(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-2-methoxyethyl]phenethyl)amino]-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate



A mixture of *tert*-butyl (1*R/S*)-1-[3-(2-aminoethyl)phenyl]-2-methoxyethylcarbamate (preparation 121) (196mg, 0.67mmol), benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 17) (182mg, 0.56mmol) and triethylamine (368ml, 2.78mmol) in ethyl acetate (5ml) was heated under reflux for 18 hrs. The cooled mixture was washed with brine (15ml), dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residual oil was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of dichloromethane:methanol (100:0 to 99:1) to afford the title compound as a colourless oil, (248mg, 76%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ: 1.40 (s, 9H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.90 (t, 2H), 3.35 (s, 3H), 3.52-3.70 (m, 4H), 4.80 (m, 3H), 5.22 (m, 3H), 6.15 (t, br, 1H), 7.17 (m, 3H), 7.24 (m, 1H), 7.37 (m, 5H).

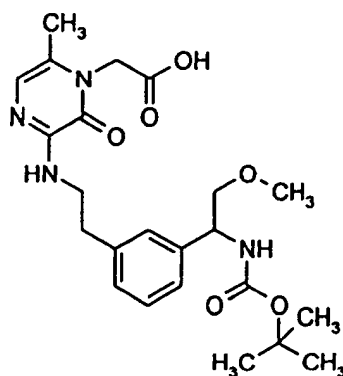
LRMS : m/z = 585 (M+1)⁺

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Preparation 123

2-[3-[(3-[(1*R/S*)-1-[(*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)amino]-2-methoxyethyl]phenethyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid



A mixture of benzyl 2-[3-[(3-[(1*R/S*)-1-[(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-2-methoxyethyl]phenethyl)amino]-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 122) (248mg, 0.42mmol), ammonium formate (265mg, 4.2mmol) and 10% palladium on charcoal (100mg) in methanol (10ml) was heated under reflux for 25 hrs. The cooled reaction was filtered through Arbocel®, and NaOH (420ml, 10M, 4.2mmol) was added to the filtrate. This mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure, triturated and filtered with a dichloromethane:methanol (91:9) solution (3x), and the combined filtrates evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of dichloromethane:methanol (100:0 to 93:7) to give the title compound as an oil, (35mg, 18%).

¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 300MHz) δ: 1.40 (s, 9H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.90 (m, 2H), 3.35 (s, 3H), 3.55 (m, 4H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 4.80 (m, 1H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 7.17 (m, 2H), 7.24 (m, 2H).

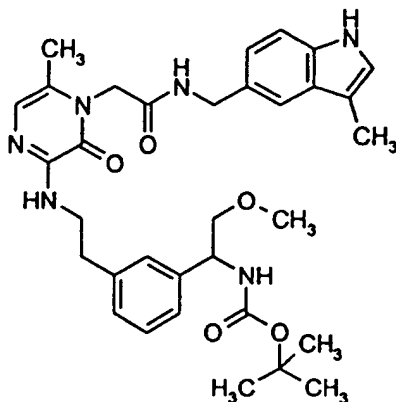
LRMS : m/z = 483 (M+1)⁺

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Preparation 124

tert-Butyl (1*R/S*)-2-methoxy-1-[3-(2-[[5-methyl-4-(2-[[3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]amino]-2-oxoethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl]amino)ethyl]phenyl]ethyl carbamate



A mixture of 2-[3-[(3-[(1*R/S*)-1-[(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-2-methoxyethyl]phenethyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid (preparation 123) (35mg, 0.076mmol), (3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methylamine (preparation 36) (13mg, 0.08mmol), HOBT (11mg, 0.08mmol), WSCDI.HCl (16mg, 0.08mmol) and *N*-methylmorpholine (16ml, 0.15mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (2ml), was stirred at room temperature for 18 hrs. Additional (3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methylamine (preparation 36) (8mg, 0.038mmol), was added, and stirring continued for a further 72 hrs at room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into water (10ml), and the resulting precipitate filtered, and dried to give the desired product, (26mg, 57%).

¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 300MHz) δ: 1.41 (s, 9H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.94 (t, 2H), 3.34 (s, 3H), 3.50 (d, 2H), 3.59 (t, 2H), 4.48 (s, 2H), 4.76 (s, 2H), 4.82 (m, 1H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 7.05 (d, 1H), 7.16 (d, 2H), 7.22 (m, 3H), 7.42 (s, 1H).

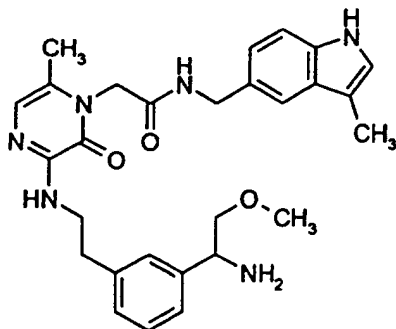
LRMS : *m/z* = 625 (M+23)⁺

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Preparation 125

2-[3-((3-((1*R/S*)-1-Amino-2-methoxyethyl)phenethyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide



A solution of *tert*-butyl (1*R/S*)-2-methoxy-1-[3-(2-[[5-methyl-4-(2-[[3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]amino]-2-oxoethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl]amino)ethyl]phenyl]ethylcarbamate (preparation 124) (26mg, 0.043mmol) in hydrochloric acid (2ml, 6N, 12mmol) and methanol (2ml), was stirred under a nitrogen atmosphere for 3 hrs. The reaction mixture was basified to pH 10 using 1N NaOH solution, extracted with dichloromethane (4x10ml), and ethyl acetate (3x10ml). The combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a white solid, (13mg, 60%). Both R, and S isomers are present although their relative proportions have not been determined.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 300MHz) δ: 2.13 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.90 (t, 2H), 3.35 (s, 3H), 3.41 (m, 1H), 3.49 (m, 1H), 3.58 (m, 2H), 4.06 (m, 1H), 4.45 (s, 2H), 4.74 (s, 2H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 7.02 (d, 1H), 7.18 (m, 2H), 7.24 (m, 3H), 7.42 (s, 1H).

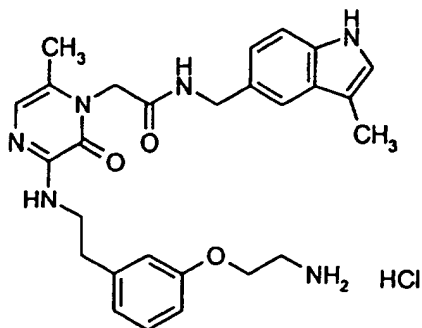
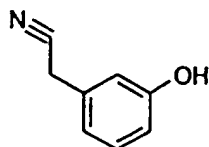
LRMS : m/z =503 (M+1)⁺

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Example 29

2-[3-[[2-(2-Aminoethoxy)phenethyl]amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]-N-[(3-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide hydrochloride

Preparation 1263-Hydroxyphenyl acetonitrile

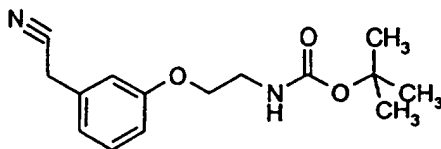
Boron tribromide (68ml, 1M in dichloromethane, 68mmol) was added dropwise to an ice-cooled solution of (3-methoxyphenyl)acetonitrile (5.0g, 34mmol) in dichloromethane (50ml), and once addition was complete, the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction was poured into an ice/water solution, the mixture was basified using NaHCO_3 and extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the desired product as a brown oil, (4.13g, 91%).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300MHz) δ : 3.72 (s, 3H), 5.99-6.20 (s, br, 1H), 6.82 (m, 3H), 7.22 (m, 1H).

LRMS : $m/z = 151$ ($\text{M}+18$) $^+$

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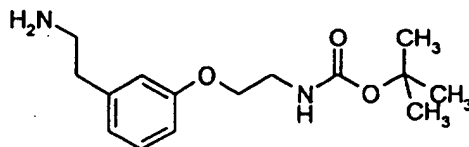
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Preparation 127*tert*-Butyl 2-[2-(cyanomethyl)phenoxy]ethylcarbamate

Diethyl azodicarboxylate (6.2ml, 39.4mmol) was added dropwise to an ice-cooled solution of 3-hydroxyphenyl acetonitrile (preparation 126) (4.2g, 31.5mmol), triphenylphosphine (10.34g, 39.4mmol) and *tert*-butyl 2-hydroxyethylcarbamate (5.4ml, 34.9mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (70ml), and once addition was complete, the reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate (400ml), washed with 1N NaOH solution, water, brine, then dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate:pentane (30:70) as eluant to give the desired product as a yellow/green oil, that crystallised on standing, (5.88g, 68%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ: 1.44 (s, 9H), 3.59 (m, 2H), 3.68 (s, 2H), 4.10 (t, 2H), 5.08 (s, br, 1H), 6.86 (d, 1H), 6.98 (m, 1H), 7.34 (m, 2H).

LMS : m/z = 299 (M+23)⁺

Preparation 128*tert*-Butyl 2-[2-(aminomethyl)phenoxy]ethylcarbamate

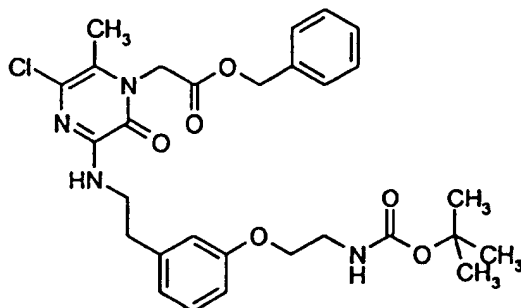
The title compound was obtained as a pale yellow crystalline solid, (51%) from *tert*-butyl 2-[2-(cyanomethyl)phenoxy]ethylcarbamate (preparation 127), following the procedure described in preparation 105.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ: 1.43 (s, 9H), 1.54 (s, br, 2H), 2.80 (t, 2H), 2.98 (t, 2H), 3.58 (m, 2H), 4.02 (t, 2H), 5.28 (s, br, 1H), 6.81 (d, 1H), 6.92 (m, 1H), 7.18 (m, 2H).

LRMS : m/z = 281 (M+1)⁺

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Preparation 129Benzyl 2-[3-([3-([2-[(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino]ethoxy))phenethyl]amino]-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate

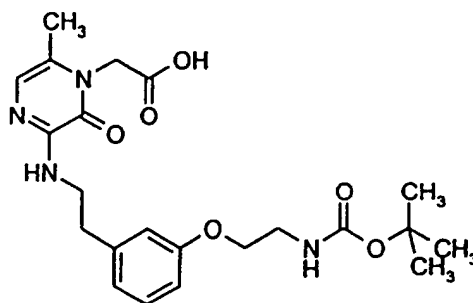
A mixture of benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 17) (300mg, 0.92mmol), *tert*-butyl 2-[2-(aminomethyl)phenoxy]ethylcarbamate (preparation 128), (257mg, 0.92mmol) and triethylamine (140ml, 1.0mmol) in ethyl acetate (6ml) was heated under reflux for 18 hrs. The cooled mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate (80ml) and hydrochloric acid (2N, 30ml) and the phases separated. The organic layer was washed consecutively with hydrochloric acid (2N), saturated NaHCO₃ solution, brine, then dried over MgSO₄, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate:pentane (50:50) as eluant to give the title compound as an orange foam, (500mg, 95%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ : 1.40 (s, 9H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.98 (t, 2H), 3.60 (m, 4H), 4.10 (t, 2H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 5.21 (s, 2H), 5.68 (s, br, 1H), 6.57 (s, br, 1H), 6.68-6.88 (m, 2H), 7.18 (m, 2H), 7.37 (m, 5H).

LRMS : m/z = 571, 573 (M+1)⁺

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Preparation 1302-[3-{[3-({2-[(*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)amino]ethoxy})phenethyl]amino}-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid

10% Palladium on charcoal (125mg), followed by ammonium formate (553mg, 8.77mmol) were added to a solution of benzyl 2-[3-{[3-({2-[(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino]ethoxy})phenethyl]amino}-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 129) (500mg, 0.88mmol) in methanol (10ml), and the reaction stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered through Whatman® fibre, NaOH solution (8.77ml, 1N, 8.77mmol) was added to the filtrate, and the solution evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was triturated with a 10% methanol:dichloromethane solution, the suspension filtered, the filtrate dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a white solid, (289mg, 69%).

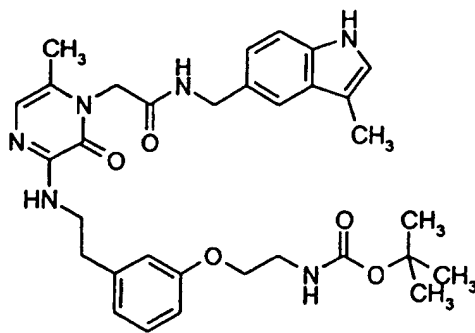
¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO, 300MHz) δ: 1.37 (s, 9H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 2.80 (t, 2H), 3.35 (t, 2H), 3.41 (t, 2H), 3.94 (t, 2H), 4.19 (s, 2H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 6.80-6.92 (m, 2H), 7.14 (m, 2H).

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Preparation 131

tert-Butyl 2-[2-(2-([5-methyl-4-(2-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl]amino)ethyl)phenoxy]ethylcarbamate



A mixture of 2-[3-([3-([2-([*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl]amino)ethoxy])phenethyl]amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid (preparation 130) (268mg, 0.60mmol), and (3-Methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methylamine (preparation 36) (106mg, 0.66mmol) was added to a solution of HOBT (122mg, 0.90mmol), WSCDI.HCl (144mg, 0.75mmol) and *N*-methylmorpholine (198ml, 1.8mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5ml), and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 20 hrs. The mixture was poured into water (100ml), with vigorous stirring, and the resulting precipitate filtered off. This solid was washed well with water, triturated with ether and dried under vacuum, to afford the title compound, (315mg, 89%).

¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO, 300MHz) δ: 1.37 (s, 9H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.82 (t, 2H), 3.37 (m, 2H), 3.43 (m, 2H), 3.95 (t, br, 2H), 4.37 (d, 2H), 4.62 (s, 2H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 6.78 (t, br, 1H), 6.83 (m, 1H), 6.90 (d, 1H), 6.98 (d, 1H), 7.04-7.19 (m, 4H), 7.24 (d, 1H), 7.38 (s, 1H), 8.60 (t, br, 1H), 10.66 (s, 1H).

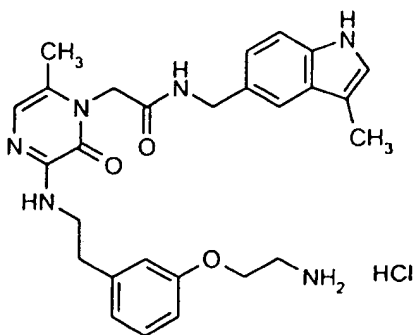
LRMS : m/z = 589 (M+1)⁺

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Preparation 132

2-[3-{{2-(2-Aminoethoxy)phenethyl}amino}-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]-N-[(3-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide hydrochloride



Hydrochloric acid (10ml, 6N, 60mmol) was added to a solution of *tert*-butyl 2-[2-(2-{{5-methyl-4-(2-{{(3-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)methyl}amino)-2-oxoethyl}-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl}amino)ethyl)phenoxy]ethylcarbamate (preparation 131) (315mg, 0.54mmol) in methanol (10ml), and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 1 ½ hrs. The reaction mixture was basified using NaOH (2N), and the resulting precipitate filtered off. This yellow solid was pre-adsorbed onto silica gel, and purified by column chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (92:7:1) as eluant, to give a cream coloured solid, 169mg.

This was dissolved in a 10% methanol:dichloromethane solution, hydrochloric acid (1N, 1 equiv) was added, the solution stirred for 5 minutes then evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was triturated with a methanol:ether solution, to give the title compound as a white solid, (153mg, 54%).

¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO, 300MHz) δ: 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.88 (t, 2H), 3.32 (m, 2H), 3.42 (t, 2H), 4.18 (t, 2H), 4.38 (d, 2H), 4.62 (s, 2H), 6.63 (s, 1H), 6.96 (m, 4H), 7.08 (s, 1H), 7.19 (m, 2H), 7.23 (d, 1H), 7.38 (s, 1H), 8.17 (s, br, 3H), 8.66 (t, br, 1H), 10.70 (s, 1H).

LRMS : m/z = 489 (M+1)⁺

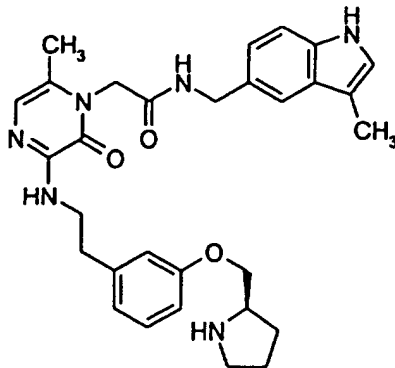
Found: C, 59.78; H, 6.47; N, 15.54. C₂₇H₃₂N₆O₃·HCl·H₂O requires C, 59.71; H, 6.51; N, 15.47%.

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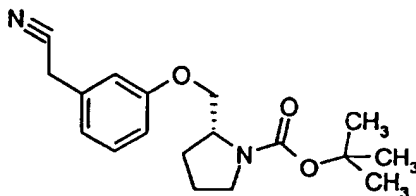
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Example 30

N-[[(3-Methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-2-oxo-3-[(3-[(2*R*)pyrrolidinylmethoxy]phenethyl]amino)-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide

Preparation 133

tert-Butyl (2*R*)-2-[[3-(cyanomethyl)phenoxy]methyl]-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate



Diethyl azodicarboxylate (3.92g, 22.5mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of 3-hydroxyphenyl acetonitrile (3.0g, 22.5mmol), triphenylphosphine (5.90g, 22.5mmol) and Boc-(*R*)-prolinol (4.53g, 22.5mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (30ml), and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 18 hrs. The mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue partitioned between dichloromethane and water. The layers were separated, the organic phase washed with water, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of dichloromethane:pentane:methanol (80:20 to 100:0:0 to 95:0:5) to give the title compound, (2.69g, 38%).

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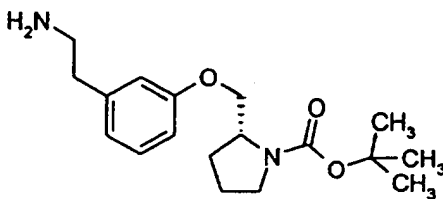
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^1H NMR (d_6 -DMSO, 300MHz) δ : 1.39 (s, 9H), 1.77-2.00 (m, 4H), 3.24 (m, 2H), 3.88 (m, 1H), 4.00 (m, 4H), 6.94 (m, 3H), 7.27 (m, 1H).

LRMS : m/z = 339 ($\text{M}+23$) $^+$

Preparation 134

tert-Butyl (2*R*)-2-[[3-(2-aminoethyl)phenoxy]methyl]-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate



A mixture of *tert*-butyl (2*R*)-2-[[3-(cyanomethyl)phenoxy]methyl]-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (preparation 133) (2.70g, 8.54mmol), and Raney® nickel (400mg) in saturated ethanolic ammonia solution (100ml), was hydrogenated at 60 psi and room temperature for 20 hrs. The reaction mixture was filtered through a glass microfibre filter, and the filtrate evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (95:5:0.5 to 90:10:1) to afford the title compound, (1.54g, 56%).

^1H NMR (d_6 -DMSO, 300MHz) δ : 1.38 (s, 9H), 1.78 (m, 1H), 1.90 (m, 3H), 2.59 (t, 2H), 2.75 (t, 2H), 3.23 (m, 2H), 3.81 (t, 1H), 3.99 (m, 2H), 6.77 (m, 3H), 7.18 (m, 1H).

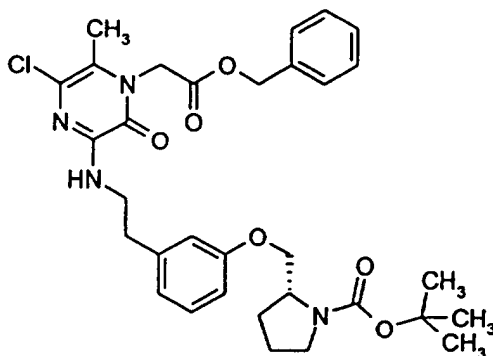
LRMS : m/z = 321 ($\text{M}+1$) $^+$

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Preparation 135

tert-Butyl (2*R*)-2-({3-[2-({4-[2-(benzyloxy)-2-oxoethyl]-6-chloro-5-methyl-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl)amino]ethyl}phenoxy)methyl)-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate



Triethylamine (0.51ml, 3.67mmol) was added to a solution of *tert*-butyl (2*R*)-2-{{3-(2-aminoethyl)phenoxy}methyl}-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (preparation 134) (588mg, 1.84mmol) and benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 17) (60mg, 1.83mmol) in ethyl acetate (10ml), and the reaction heated under reflux for 6 hrs. The cooled mixture was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate, and the layers separated. The organic phase was washed with water, then brine, dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound, (1.07g, 94%).

¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO, 300MHz) δ: 1.40 (s, 9H), 1.75-2.20 (m, 6H), 2.81 (t, 2H), 3.26 (m, 5H), 3.45 (m, 2H), 3.82 (m, 1H), 4.88 (s, 2H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 6.80 (m, 3H), 7.18 (m, 1H), 7.38 (m, 5H), 7.48 (m, 1H).

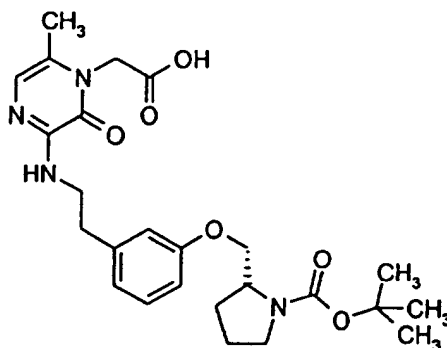
LRMS : m/z = 612 (M+1)⁺

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Preparation 136

2-[3-[(3-[(2*R*)-1-(*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)pyrrolidinyl)methoxy]phenethyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid



10% Palladium on charcoal (125mg) and ammonium formate (515mg, 8.17mmol) were added to a solution of *tert*-butyl (2*R*)-2-({3-[2-({4-[2-(benzyloxy)-2-oxoethyl]-6-chloro-5-methyl-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl}amino)ethyl]phenoxy)methyl}-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (preparation 135) (500mg, 0.82mmol) in methanol (10ml), and the reaction stirred at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for 18 hrs, followed by a further 24 hrs, at 50°C. The cooled mixture was filtered through Whatman® fibre, and NaOH (327mg, 8.17mmol) in water was added to the filtrate. This solution was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue purified by column chromatography on silica gel using an elution gradient of dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (90:10:1 to 85:15:2) to provide the desired product, (67mg, 11%).

¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO, 400MHz) δ: 1.38 (s, 9H), 1.78 (m, 1H), 1.91 (m, 3H), 2.01 (s, 2H), 2.80 (t, 2H), 3.33 (s, br, 3H), 3.43 (m, 2H), 3.82 (m, 1H), 4.00 (m, 2H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 6.58 (s, 1H), 6.63 (m, 1H), 6.78 (m, 3H), 7.18 (m, 1H).

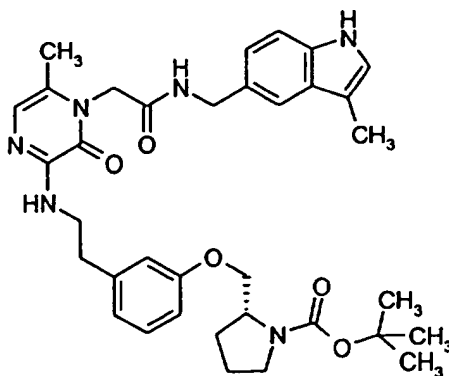
LRMS : m/z = 487 (M+1)⁺

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Preparation 137

tert-Butyl (2*R*)-2-[[3-(2-[[5-methyl-4-(2-[[3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]amino]-2-oxoethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl]amino]ethyl)phenoxy]methyl]-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate



A mixture of 2-[3-[[3-[[3-[(2*R*)-1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)pyrrolidinyl]methoxy]phenethyl]amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid (preparation 136) (65mg, 0.13mmol), (3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methylamine (preparation 36) (25mg, 0.16mmol), HOBT (20mg, 0.15mmol), WSCDI.HCl (31mg, 0.16mmol) and *N*-methylmorpholine (40mg, 0.40mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (2.5ml), was stirred at room temperature for 20 hrs. The reaction mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water and the phases separated. The organic layer was washed with water, brine, then dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound, (84mg, 100%).

^1H NMR (d_6 -DMSO, 400MHz) δ : 1.38 (s, 9H), 1.78 (m, 1H), 1.90 (m, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.80 (t, 2H), 3.25 (m, 2H), 3.45 (m, 2H), 3.82 (m, 1H), 4.00 (m, 2H), 4.38 (d, 2H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 6.78 (m, 3H), 6.98 (d, 1H), 7.05 (s, 1H), 7.18 (m, 1H), 7.24 (d, 1H), 7.36 (s, 1H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 8.60 (m, 1H), 10.64 (s, 1H).

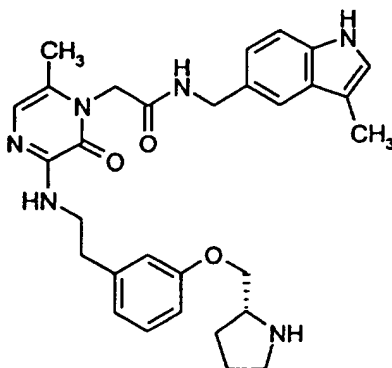
LRMS : m/z = 629 ($M+1$) $^+$

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Preparation 138

N-[(3-Methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-2-oxo-3-({3-[(2*R*)pyrrolidinylmethoxy]phenethyl}amino)-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide



Hydrochloric acid (4ml, 6N, 24mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of *tert*-butyl (2*R*)-2-[[3-(2-[[5-methyl-4-(2-[[3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]amino]-2-oxoethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2-pyrazinyl]amino)ethyl]phenoxy]methyl]-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (preparation 137) (84mg, 0.13mmol) in methanol (4ml), and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 2 ½ hrs. The reaction mixture was basified to pH 9 using NaOH solution, and the resulting precipitate filtered off. This solid was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (90:10:0.5) as eluant to afford the title compound, (30mg, 41%).

¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO, 300MHz) δ: 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.66 (m, 2H), 1.83 (m, 1H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.80 (m, 4H), 3.39 (m, 1H), 3.46 (m, 2H), 3.80 (d, 2H), 4.38 (d, 2H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 6.97 (m, 4H), 6.98 (d, 1H), 7.05 (s, 1H), 7.18 (m, 1H), 7.25 (d, 1H), 7.37 (s, 1H), 8.60 (m, 1H), 10.66 (s, 1H).

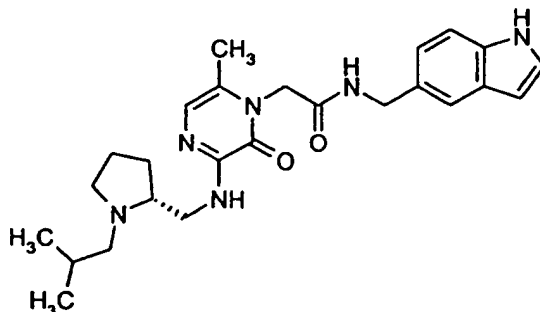
LRMS : m/z = 529 (M+1)⁺

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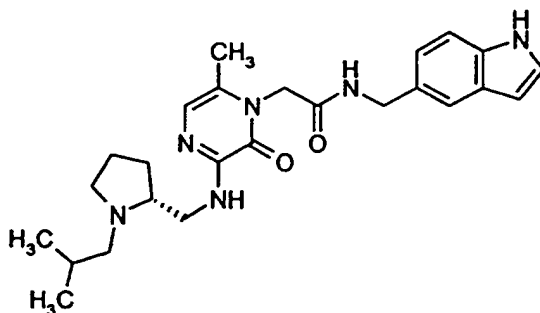
-175-

Example 31

N-(1*H*-Indol-5-ylmethyl)-2-[3-({[(2*R*)-1-isobutylpyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide

Preparation 139

N-(1*H*-Indol-5-ylmethyl)-2-[3-({[(2*R*)-1-isobutylpyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide



HOBT (24mg, 0.18mmol), WSCDI.HCl (29mg, 0.15mmol), N-methylmorpholine (39ml, 0.36mmol) and 1*H*-indol-5-ylmethylamine (preparation 8) (19mg, 0.13mmol) were added to a solution of 2-[3-({[(2*R*)-1-isobutylpyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid (preparation 62) (38mg, 0.12mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (2ml), and the reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. The mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue purified by column chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (95:5:0.5) as eluant. The product was re-purified using a Biotage™ (KP-Sil™ 60Å silica gel) cartridge and

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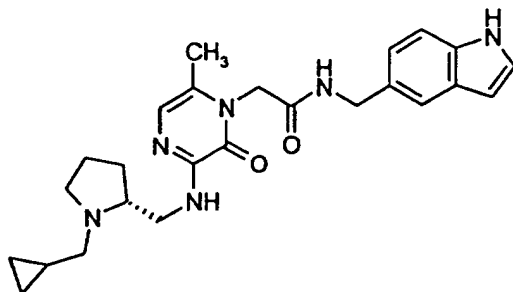
dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (95:5:0.5) as eluant to afford the title compound, (16mg, 30%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) δ: 0.83 (d, 3H), 0.90 (d, 3H), 1.56-1.78 (m, 5H), 1.82 (m, 1H), 2.07 (m, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.60 (m, 1H), 3.16 (m, 1H), 3.21 (m, 1H), 3.52 (m, 1H), 4.50 (d, 2H), 4.63 (s, 2H), 6.42 (m, 1H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 6.63 (s, br, 1H), 6.70 (s, 1H), 7.05 (d, 1H), 7.20 (m, 1H), 7.34 (d, 1H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 8.20 (s, br, 1H).

LRMS : m/z = 450 (M)⁺

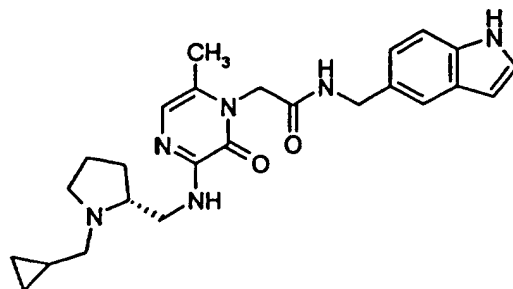
Example 32

2-[3-({[(2R)-1-(Cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]-N-(1H-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide



Preparation 140

2-[3-({[(2R)-1-(Cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]-N-(1H-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide



The title compound was obtained as a partially crystallised oil (32%), from 2-[3-({[(2R)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid (preparation 48) and 1H-indol-5-ylmethylamine (preparation 8), using the procedure described in preparation 45.

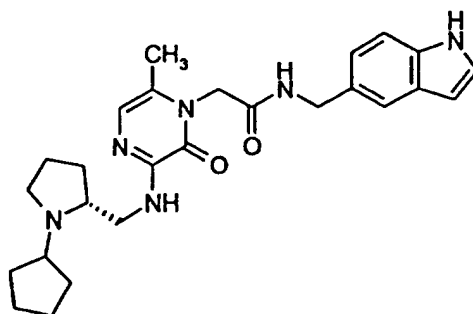
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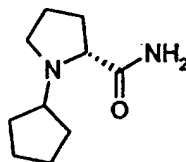
^1H NMR (CD_3OD , 300MHz) δ : 0.17 (m, 2H), 0.50 (m, 2H), 0.94 (m, 1H), 1.62 (m, 1H), 1.78 (m, 2H), 1.94 (m, 1H), 2.08 (m, 4H), 2.32 (m, 1H), 2.75 (m, 2H), 3.28 (m, 2H), 3.57 (m, 1H), 4.44 (s, 2H), 4.70 (s, 2H), 6.40 (d, 1H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 7.03 (d, 1H), 7.20 (d, 1H), 7.34 (d, 1H), 7.46 (s, 1H).

Example 33

2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-(Cyclopentyl)pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide

Preparation 142

(2*R*)-1-Cyclopentyl-2-pyrrolidinecarboxamide



Cyclopentanone (388ml, 4.38mmol), acetic acid (251ml, 4.38mmol) and sodium triacetoxyborohydride (1.4g, 6.6mmol) were added consecutively to a solution of (2*R*)-pyrrolidinecarboxamide (500mg, 4.38mmol) in dichloromethane (10ml), and the solution stirred at room temperature for 4 hrs. Saturated NaHCO_3 solution (100ml), was added and the mixture extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with water, brine, then dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was triturated with ether, to afford the title compound as a white solid, (320mg, 40%).

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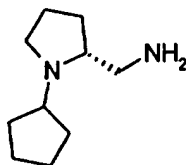
-178-

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) d: 1.39-1.81 (m, 10H), 1.95 (m, 1H), 2.10 (m, 1H), 2.42 (m, 1H), 2.86 (t, 1H), 3.17 (m, 2H), 5.36 (s, br, 1H), 7.38 (s, br, 1H).

LRMS : m/z =183 (M+1)⁺

Preparation 143

[(2R)-1-Cyclopentylpyrrolidinyl]methylamine



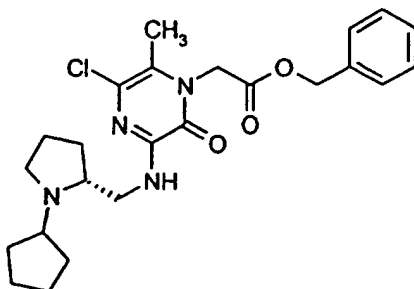
Lithium aluminium hydride (2.63ml, 1M in tetrahydrofuran, 2.63mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of (2R)-1-cyclopentyl-2-pyrrolidinecarboxamide (preparation 142) (320mg, 1.76mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (5ml), and once addition was complete, the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 4 hrs. Water was added to quench the reaction, the mixture diluted with ethyl acetate and dried over MgSO₄. This mixture was filtered through Whatman® fibre, and the filtrate evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography using a Biotage™ (KP-Sil™ 60Å silica gel) cartridge and an elution gradient of dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (95:5:0.5 to 90:10:1) to give the desired product as a clear oil, (208mg, 71%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) δ: 1.19 (s, br, 2H), 1.40-1.94 (m, 12H), 2.44 (dd, 1H), 2.57-2.77 (m, 3H), 2.88 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H).

LRMS : m/z =169 (M+1)⁺

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Preparation 144Benzyl 2-[3-chloro-5-(((2*R*)-1-cyclopentylpyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate

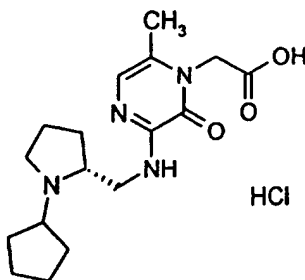
Benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 17) (404mg, 1.23mmol) was added to a solution of [(2*R*)-1-cyclopentylpyrrolidinyl]methylamine (preparation 143) (208mg, 1.23mmol) in ethyl acetate (10ml), followed by triethylamine (190ml, 1.36mmol), and the reaction heated under reflux overnight under a nitrogen atmosphere. The cooled mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with water, brine, then dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography using a Biotage™ (KP-Sil™ 60Å silica gel) cartridge and an elution gradient of dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (100:0:0 to 95:5:0.5) to give the desired product as a cream solid, (450mg, 80%).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400MHz) δ : 1.42-1.59 (m, 10H), 1.86 (m, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.47 (m, 1H), 2.90 (m, 1H), 2.98 (m, 1H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 3.22 (m, 1H), 3.54 (m, 1H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 5.21 (s, 2H), 6.58 (s, br, 1H), 7.37 (m, 5H).

LRMS : m/z = 458, 460 ($\text{M}+1$) $^+$

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Preparation 1452-[3-(((2*R*)-1-Cyclopentylpyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid hydrochloride

A mixture of benzyl 2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-cyclopentylpyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 144) (450mg, 0.98mmol), and palladium hydroxide (200mg) in methanol was hydrogenated at 60 psi and room temperature overnight. The mixture was filtered through Whatman® fibre, and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was azeotroped with dichloromethane several times to give the title compound as a green foam, (370mg, 100%).

¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO, 400MHz) δ: 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.69 (m, 4H), 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.96 (m, 4H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 3.08 (m, 1H), 3.20-3.62 (m, 4H), 3.78 (m, 1H), 4.62 (s, 2H), 6.63 (s, 1H), 7.36 (s, br, 1H).

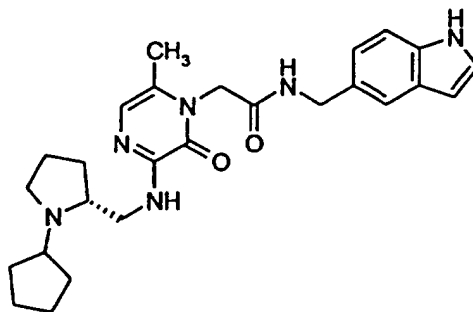
LRMS : m/z = 335 (M+1)⁺

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Preparation 146

2-[3-({[(2*R*)-1-Cyclopentylpyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-
N-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide



The title compound was prepared from 2-[3-({[(2*R*)-1-cyclopentylpyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid hydrochloride (preparation 145) and 1*H*-indol-5-ylmethylamine (preparation 8), following the procedure described in preparation 45. The crude product was purified by chromatography using a Biotage™ (KP-Sil™ 60Å silica gel) cartridge and dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (95:5:0.5) as eluant. The product was further purified using preparative tlc and dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (90:10:1) as eluant to afford the title compound, (11mg, 16%).

¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 400MHz) δ: 1.50-1.62 (m, 4H), 1.65-1.82 (m, 5H), 1.83-2.00 (m, 3H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.60 (m, 1H), 3.00-3.17 (m, 3H), 3.26 (m, 1H), 3.57 (m, 1H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 4.78 (s, 2H), 6.43 (d, 1H), 6.70 (s, 1H), 7.10 (d, 1H), 7.24 (d, 1H), 7.38 (d, 1H), 7.54 (s, 1H).

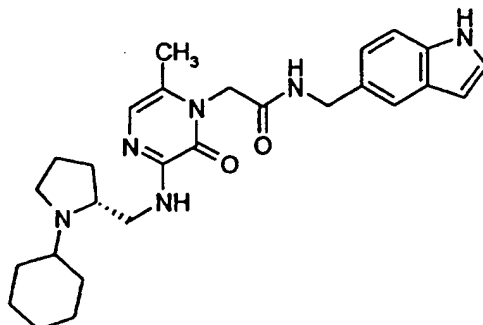
LRMS : m/z = 463 (M+1)⁺

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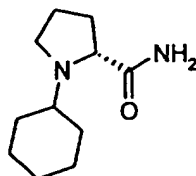
-182-

Example 34

2-[3-({[(2*R*)-1-(Cyclohexyl)pyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide

Preparation 147

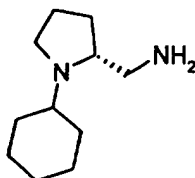
(2*R*)-1-Cyclohexyl-2-pyrrolidinecarboxamide



The title compound was obtained as a white solid (55%) from cyclohexanone and (2*R*)-pyrrolidinecarboxamide, following the procedure described in preparation 142. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) δ: 1.02-1.25 (m, 6H), 1.77 (m, 5H), 1.92 (m, 2H), 2.02 (m, 1H), 2.36 (m, 1H), 2.50 (m, 1H), 3.08 (t, 1H), 3.24 (dd, 1H), 5.38 (s, br, 1H), 7.39 (s, br, 1H).

PCS9487

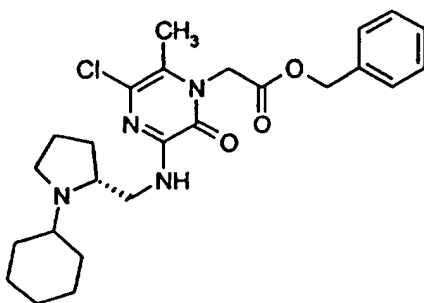
-183-

Preparation 148[(2*R*)-1-Cyclohexylpyrrolidinyl]methanamine

Lithium aluminium hydride (7.3ml, 1M in tetrahydrofuran, 7.3mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of (2*R*)-1-cyclohexyl-2-pyrrolidinecarboxamide (preparation 147) (950mg, 4.85mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (15ml) and once addition was complete, the reaction was heated under reflux for 20 hrs. The cooled mixture was carefully quenched with water, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were then dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was suspended in dichloromethane, filtered through Whatman® fibre and the filtrate evaporated under reduced pressure to give the desired product as an oil (849mg, 96%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) δ: 1.03-1.54 (m, 8H), 1.54-1.90 (m, 8H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.45-2.63 (m, 3H), 2.79 (m, 1H), 2.94 (m, 1H).

LRMS : m/z 183 (M+1)⁺

Preparation 149
Benzyl 2-[3-chloro-5-([(2*R*)-1-cyclohexylpyrrolidinyl]methyl)amino]-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate


The title compound was obtained as a pale brown solid (60%), from [(2*R*)-1-cyclohexylpyrrolidinyl]methanamine (preparation 148) and benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-

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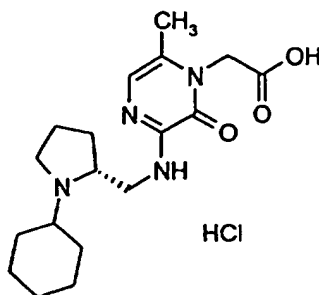
methyl-6-oxo-1(6H)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 17), following the procedure described in preparation 144.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) δ: 1.07-1.34 (m, 6H), 1.58-1.83 (m, 7H), 1.92 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.43 (m, 1H), 2.58 (m, 1H), 2.98 (m, 1H), 3.16 (m, 2H), 3.48 (m, 1H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 5.21 (s, 2H), 6.58 (s, br, 1H), 7.38 (m, 5H).

LRMS : m/z = 473, 475 (M+1)⁺

Preparation 150

2-[3-(((2R)-1-Cyclohexylpyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid hydrochloride



The title compound was obtained (100%) from benzyl 2-[3-chloro-5-(((2R)-1-cyclohexylpyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6H)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 149) following a similar procedure to that described in preparation 145.

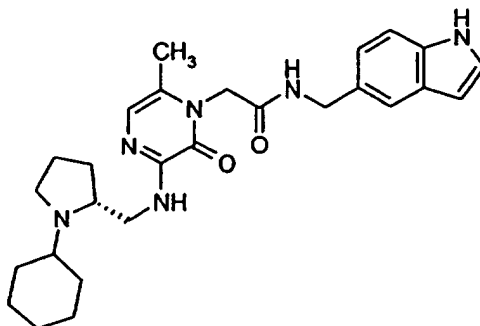
¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO, 400MHz) δ: 1.01-1.29 (m, 4H), 1.38 (m, 2H), 1.58 (m, 1H), 1.75-2.17 (m, 8H), 3.04-3.39 (m, 5H), 3.58 (m, 2H), 3.83 (m, 1H), 4.62 (s, 2H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 7.38 (s, br, 1H).

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Preparation 151

2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-(Cyclohexyl)pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide



The title compound was obtained as a white powder after trituration with ether (40%), from 2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-cyclohexylpyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid hydrochloride (preparation 150) and 1*H*-indol-5-ylmethylamine (preparation 8), following a similar procedure to that described in preparation 139.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 400MHz) δ: 1.12-1.34 (m, 5H), 1.60-1.82 (m, 7H), 1.92 (m, 1H), 1.98 (m, 1H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 2.52 (m, 1H), 2.61 (m, 1H), 2.98 (m, 1H), 3.20 (m, 2H), 3.42 (m, 1H), 4.44 (s, 2H), 4.75 (s, 2H), 6.40 (d, 1H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 7.04 (d, 1H), 7.20 (d, 1H), 7.34 (d, 1H), 7.48 (s, 1H).

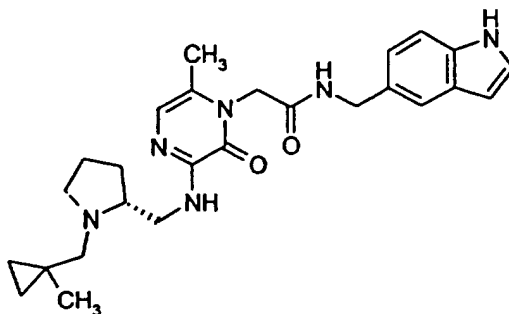
LRMS : m/z = 476 (M+1)⁺

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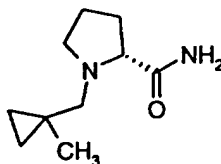
-186-

Example 35

2-[3-({[1-((2R)-1-Methylcyclopropyl)methyl]pyrrolidinyl)methyl]amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]-N-(1H-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide

Preparation 152

(2R)-1-[(1-Methylcyclopropyl)methyl]-2-pyrrolidinecarboxamide

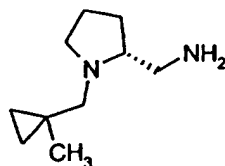


(2R)-Pyrrolidinecarboxamide (1.0g, 8.73mmol) was added to a solution of 1-methylcyclopropanecarbaldehyde (preparation 58) (412ml, 0.04M, 17.6mmol in dichloromethane) and the solution stirred at room temperature for 30 mins. Acetic acid (502ml, 8.73mmol) followed by sodium triacetoxyborohydride (2.8g, 13.2mmol) were added and the reaction stirred at room temperature overnight. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to a volume of 200ml, then basified using saturated NaHCO₃ solution, and the phases separated. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography using a Biotage™ (KP-Sil™ 60Å silica gel) cartridge with dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (95:5:0.5) as eluant to give the desired product, (771mg, 48%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ: 0.22 (m, 2H), 0.36 (m, 2H), 1.13 (s, 3H), 1.72-1.97 (m, 4H), 2.07-2.28 (m, 2H), 2.98 (m, 2H), 3.31 (m, 1H), 5.38 (s, br, 1H), 7.24 (s, br, 1H).
LRMS : m/z = 182 (M)⁺

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Preparation 153{{(2*R*)-1-[(1-Methylcyclopropyl)methyl]pyrrolidinyl)methylamine}

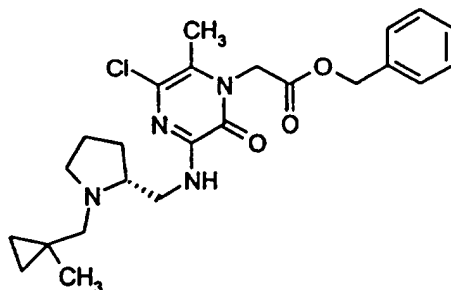
The title compound was obtained as an oil (72%) from (2*R*)-1-[(1-methylcyclopropyl)methyl]-2-pyrrolidinecarboxamide (preparation 152) following the procedure described in preparation 148.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) δ: 0.19 (m, 2H), 0.32 (m, 2H), 1.06 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, br, 2H), 1.52 (d, 1H), 1.56-1.82 (m, 4H), 2.05 (dd, 1H), 2.34 (m, 1H), 2.60 (d, 1H), 2.76 (dd, 1H), 2.97 (d, 1H), 3.23 (m, 1H).

LRMS : m/z = 168 (M)⁺

Preparation 154

Benzyl 2-[3-chloro-2-methyl-5-[[[(2*R*)-1-[(1-methylcyclopropyl)methyl]-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl]amino]-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate



The title compound was obtained as a yellow oil (81%), from {{(2*R*)-1-[(1-methylcyclopropyl)methyl]-2-pyrrolidinyl)methylamine} (preparation 153) and benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 17), following a similar procedure to that described in preparation 144.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz) δ: 0.20 (m, 2H), 0.34 (m, 2H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 1.56-1.90 (m, 5H), 2.11 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.61 (m, 1H), 3.00 (d, 1H), 3.30 (m, 2H), 3.60 (m, 1H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 6.75 (m, 1H), 7.38 (m, 5H).

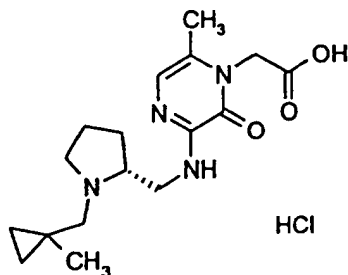
LRMS : m/z = 459, 461 (M+1)⁺

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Preparation 155

2-[2-Methyl-5-[(*((2R)*-1-[(1-methylcyclopropyl)methyl]-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino]-6-oxo-1(*6H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid hydrochloride



The title compound was obtained as a yellow oil (100%) from benzyl 2-[3-chloro-2-methyl-5-[(*((2R)*-1-[(1-methylcyclopropyl)methyl]-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino]-6-oxo-1(*6H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 154), following the procedure described in preparation 145.

¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO, 400MHz) δ: 0.39 (m, 2H), 0.50 (m, 1H), 0.59 (m, 1H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.70-1.97 (m, 3H), 2.02 (m, 4H), 2.78 (m, 1H), 3.05 (m, 1H), 3.20-3.65 (m, 5H), 4.65 (s, 2H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 7.40 (s, br, 1H).

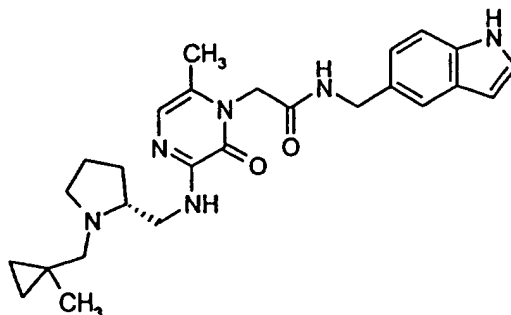
LRMS : m/z = 335 (M+1)⁺

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Preparation 156

N-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)-2-[6-methyl-3-[[[(2*R*)-1-[(1-methylcyclopropyl)methyl]-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl]amino]-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide



The title compound was prepared from 2-[2-methyl-5-[[[(2*R*)-1-[(1-methylcyclopropyl)methyl]-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl]amino]-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid hydrochloride (preparation 155) using the method described in preparation 139. The product was further purified by column chromatography on silica gel using hexane:*i*-propanol:0.88 ammonia (75:25:2) as eluant to afford the title compound as a white foam, (99mg, 48%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) δ: 0.18 (m, 2H), 0.30 (m, 2H), 1.02 (s, 3H), 1.50-1.84 (m, 5H), 2.08 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.60 (s, br, 1H), 2.99 (d, 1H), 3.28 (m, 2H), 3.54 (m, 1H), 4.52 (d, 2H), 4.62 (s, 2H), 6.45 (m, 2H), 6.61 (s, br, 1H), 6.70 (s, 1H), 7.04 (d, 1H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 7.34 (d, 1H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 8.18 (s, br, 1H).

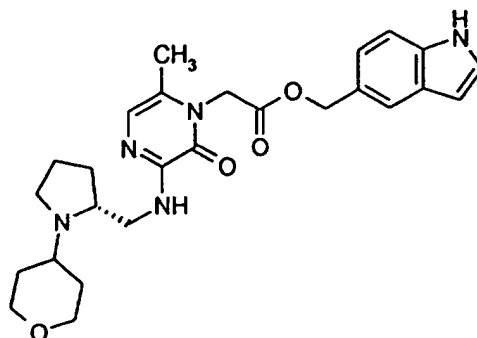
LRMS : m/z 463 (M+1)⁺

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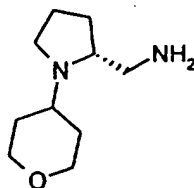
-190-

Example 36

N-(1*H*-Indol-5-ylmethyl)-2-[6-methyl-2-oxo-3-(((2*R*)-1-tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide

Preparation 157

[(2*R*)-1-Tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl-2-pyrrolidinyl]methylamine



Tetrahydro-4*H*-pyran-4-one (291ml, 3.15mmol) and acetic acid (181ml, 3.15mmol) were added to a slurry of (2*R*)-pyrrolidinecarboxamide (360mg, 3.15mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (8ml), followed by sodium triacetoxymethylborohydride (1.0g, 4.73mmol), and the reaction stirred at room temperature overnight. Water was added, the mixture extracted with ethyl acetate, and the combined organic extracts evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane:methanol (95:5) as eluant to give a white solid. Lithium aluminium hydride (5ml, 1M in tetrahydrofuran, 5.0mmol) was added to a solution of the intermediate amide in tetrahydrofuran (8ml), and the reaction heated under reflux overnight. The cooled reaction was quenched with water (1.5ml), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and the filter pad washed well with ethyl acetate. The combined filtrates were evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as an oil, (460mg, 79%).

PCS9487

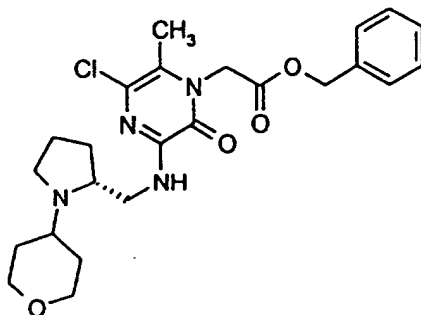
-191-

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400MHz) δ : 1.39-1.84 (m, 9H), 2.50-2.73 (m, 3H), 2.81 (m, 1H), 2.98 (m, 1H), 3.38 (m, 2H), 4.00 (m, 2H).

LRMS : m/z = 185 ($M+1$) $^+$

Preparation 158

Benzyl 2-[3-chloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-5-([(2R)-1-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl]amino)-1(6H)-pyrazinyl]acetate



A mixture of [(2R)-1-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl-2-pyrrolidinyl]methylamine (preparation 157) (460mg, 2.50mmol), benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6H)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 17), and triethylamine (870ml, 6.24mmol) in ethyl acetate (8ml) was heated under reflux for 18 hrs, then cooled. Water (1.5ml) was added, the reaction mixture dried over MgSO_4 , and filtered through celite, washing the filter pad well with ethyl acetate. The combined filtrates were concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue purified by column chromatography on silica gel using hexane:ethyl acetate (50:50) as eluant to give the desired product as a white solid, (970mg, 82%).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400MHz) δ : 1.55-1.94 (m, 8H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.58 (m, 1H), 2.71 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 3.16 (m, 2H), 3.38 (m, 2H), 3.52 (m, 1H), 4.00 (m, 2H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 7.37 (m, 5H).

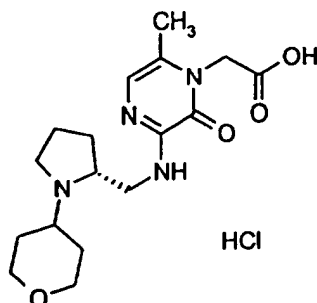
LRMS : m/z = 475 ($M+1$) $^+$

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Preparation 159

2-[6-Methyl-2-oxo-3-(((2*R*)-1-tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid hydrochloride

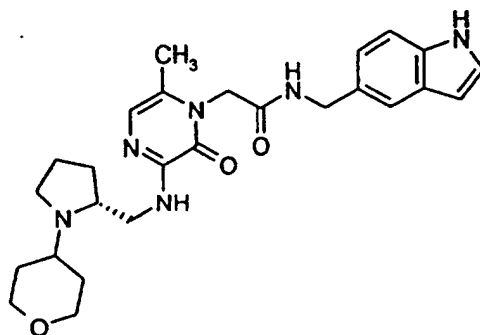


A mixture of benzyl 2-[3-chloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-5-(((2*R*)-1-tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 158) (970mg, 2.04mmol) and palladium hydroxide (80mg) in ethanol (8ml) was hydrogenated at 15 psi and room temperature for 20 hrs. The reaction mixture was filtered through Whatman® fibre, and the filtrate evaporated under reduced pressure to give the desired compound, (680mg, 95%).

LRMS : $m/z = 351 (M+1)^+$

Preparation 160

N-(1*H*-Indol-5-ylmethyl)-2-[6-methyl-2-oxo-3-(((2*R*)-1-tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide



The title compound was obtained as a white powder (31%), from 2-[6-Methyl-2-oxo-3-(((2*R*)-1-tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino)-1(2*H*)-

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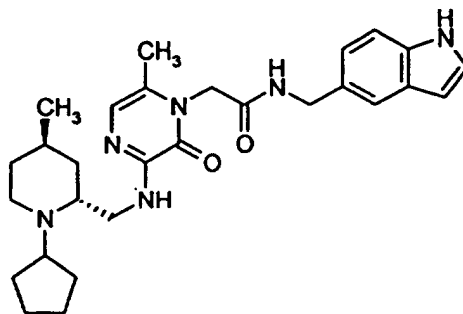
pyrazinyl]acetic acid hydrochloride (preparation 159) and 1H-indol-5-ylmethylaniline (preparation 8), using a similar procedure to that described in preparation 45.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) δ: 1.54-1.84 (m, 8H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.57 (m, 1H), 2.70 (m, 1H), 2.99 (m, 1H), 3.15 (m, 2H), 3.37 (m, 2H), 3.46 (m, 1H), 3.99 (m, 2H), 4.52 (d, 2H), 4.63 (s, 2H), 6.27 (s, br, 1H), 6.52 (s, 1H), 6.59 (s, br, 1H), 6.73 (s, 1H), 7.06 (d, 1H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 7.37 (d, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 8.22 (s, br, 1H).

LRMS : m/z = 478 (M)⁺

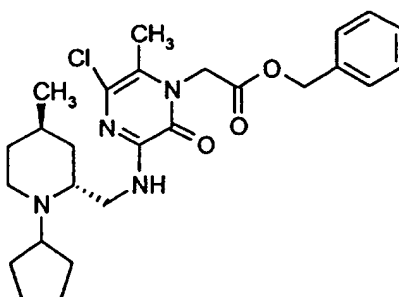
Example 37

2-[5-(((2R,4R)-1-Cyclopentyl-4-methylpiperidinyl)methyl)amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6H)-pyrazinyl]-N-(1H-indol-4-ylmethyl)acetamide



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Preparation 161Benzyl 2-[3-chloro-5-({[(2*R*,4*R*)-1-cyclopentyl-4-methylpiperidinyl]methyl}amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate

A mixture of (2*R*,4*R*)-4-methyl-2-piperidinecarboxamide (prepared as in preparation 86) (5.0g, crude), cyclopentanone (3.1ml, 35mmol), sodium triacetoxyborohydride (9.5g, 45.5mmol) and acetic acid (2ml, 35mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (30ml), was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure, to give the crude carboxamide (6g).

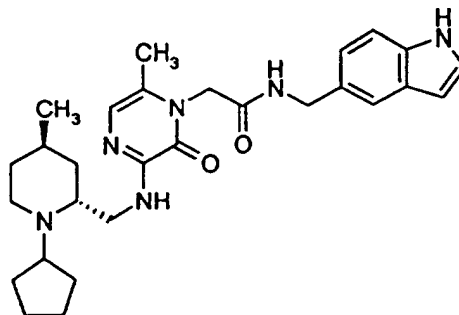
This intermediate (3g) was suspended in tetrahydrofuran (20ml), lithium aluminium hydride (17ml, 1M in tetrahydrofuran, 17mmol) added, and the reaction heated under reflux for 18 hrs. Water was added to the cooled reaction, the mixture dried over MgSO₄, and filtered, washing well with ethyl acetate. The combined filtrates were concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue re-dissolved in ethyl acetate (12ml). Triethylamine (1.3ml, 9mmol) and benzyl 2-[3,5-dichloro-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 17), (2.0g, 6.11mmol) were added, and the reaction heated under reflux for 20 hrs. The cooled mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue purified by column chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate:pentane (5:95) as eluant to afford the title compound as a white solid, (850mg, 12%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) δ: 0.88 (d, 3H), 1.20-1.60 (m, 8H), 1.70 (m, 3H), 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.97 (m, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.61 (m, 1H), 2.81 (m, 1H), 3.17 (m, 2H), 3.42 (m, 1H), 3.58 (m, 1H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 6.50 (s, br, 1H), 7.36 (m, 5H).

LRMS : m/z = 487, 489 (M+1)⁺

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Preparation 1622-[5-(((2*R*,4*R*)-1-Cyclopentyl-4-methylpiperidinyl)methyl)amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-4-ylmethyl)acetamide

A mixture of benzyl 2-[3-chloro-5-(((2*R*,4*R*)-1-cyclopentyl-4-methylpiperidinyl)methyl)amino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetate (preparation 161) (320mg, 0.66mmol), and palladium hydroxide (85mg) in methanol (6ml) was hydrogenated at 15 psi and room temperature overnight. The incomplete reaction was filtered, the filtrate evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue re-dissolved in methanol (8ml). Palladium hydroxide (85mg) was added and the reaction hydrogenated at 30psi and room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered through Whatman® fibre, and the filtrate evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oil, 200mg.

A mixture of 1*H*-indol-5-ylmethylamine (preparation 8) (85mg, 0.56mmol), HOBT (78mg, 0.56mmol), WSCDI.HCl (111mg, 0.56mmol) and *N*-methylmorpholine (96ml, 0.87mmol), were added to a solution of the intermediate acid in dichloromethane (6ml), and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 20 hrs. The reaction mixture was loaded directly onto a silica column and purified using dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia 995:5:0.5) as eluant, to give the title compound as a white powder, (22mg, 8%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) δ: 0.86 (d, 3H), 1.20-1.99 (m, 13H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.81 (m, 1H), 3.16 (m, 2H), 3.40 (m, 1H), 3.55 (m, 1H), 4.50 (d, 2H), 4.63 (m,

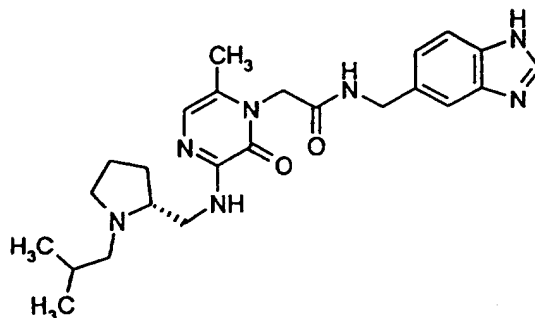
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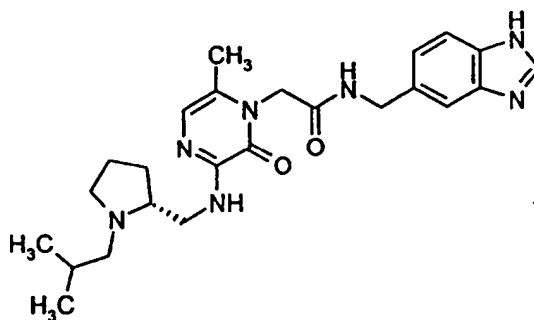
2H), 6.42 (s, br, 1H), 6.52 (m, 2H), 7.04 (d, 1H), 7.20 (m, 1H), 7.35 (d, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 8.24 (s, br, 1H).

Example 38

N-(1*H*-Benzimidazol-6-ylmethyl)-2-[3-({[(2*R*)-1-isobutylpyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide

Preparation 163

N-(1*H*-Benzimidazol-6-ylmethyl)-2-[3-({[(2*R*)-1-isobutylpyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide



HOBT (25mg, 0.19mmol), WSCDI.HCl (31mg, 0.16mmol), *N*-methylmorpholine (41ml, 0.37mmol) and 1*H*-benzimidazol-6-ylmethylamine (21mg, 0.14mmol) were added to a solution of 2-[3-({[(2*R*)-1-isobutylpyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid (preparation 62) (40mg, 0.12mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (2ml), and the reaction was stirred at room temperature

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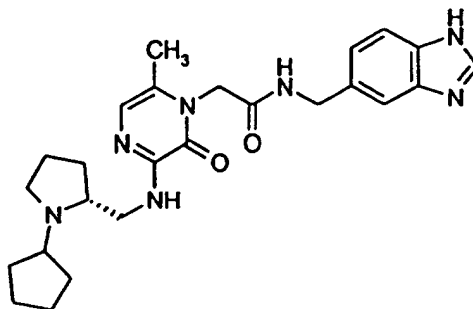
overnight. The mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue pre-adsorbed on to silica gel, and then purified by column chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane:methanol:0.88 ammonia (95:5:0.5) as eluant to provide the title compound (6mg, 10%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) δ : 0.82 (d, 3H), 0.87 (d, 3H), 1.52-1.84 (m, 5H), 2.07 (m, 2H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.30 (m, 1H), 2.60 (m, 1H), 3.14 (m, 1H), 3.20 (m, 1H), 3.48 (m, 1H), 4.53 (m, 2H), 4.62-4.78 (m, 2H), 6.40 (s, br, 1H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 7.10 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.70 (m, 2H), 8.00 (s, 1H).

LRMS : m/z = 452 (M+1)⁺

Example 39

N-(1H-Benzimidazol-6-ylmethyl)-2-[3-({[(2R)-1-cyclopentylpyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrazinyl]acetamide

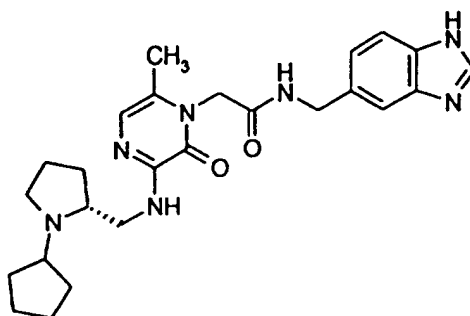


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Preparation 164

N-(1*H*-Benzimidazol-6-ylmethyl)-2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-cyclopentylpyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide



The title compound as obtained as a white foam (42%) from 2-[3-(((2*R*)-1-cyclopentyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetic acid hydrochloride (preparation 145) and 1*H*-benzimidazol-6-ylmethylamine following the procedure described in preparation 163.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) δ: 1.40-1.92 (m, 10H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.38 (m, 1H), 2.50 (m, 1H), 2.92 (m, 1H), 3.00 (m, 2H), 3.20 (m, 2H), 3.42 (m, 1H), 4.54 (d, 2H), 4.66 (s, 2H), 6.35 (s, br, 1H), 6.69 (s, 1H), 7.04-7.20 (m, 2H), 7.38-7.60 (m, 2H), 7.98 (s, 1H).

LRMS : m/z = 463 (M+1)⁺

Abbreviations

DIBAL	Diisobutylaluminium hydride
HOBT	1-Hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate
LRMS	Low resolution mass spectroscopy
TFA	Trifluoroacetic acid
TMSCN	Trimethylsilyl cyanide
WSCDI.HCl	1-(3-Dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride

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The biological activities of the compounds of the present invention were determined by the following test methods.

Chromogenic Assays

The inhibition of thrombin, trypsin, plasmin or factor Xa is measured in 96 well plate chromogenic assays. The percentage inhibition and IC_{50} are calculated from triplicate samples of an 8 concentration dose-response curve. From the substrate K_m and IC_{50} , the K_i for each inhibitor is calculated. All assays are carried out in a total incubation of 200 μ l of 50mM HEPES and 150mM NaCl at pH 8.0, and all compound dilutions are preincubated with enzyme at room temperature for 15 minutes prior to addition of substrate. After 30 minutes incubation at 30°C, the O.D. is measured at 405 nM in a 96 well plate reader. Thrombin activity is measured using bovine thrombin and S2238 (H-D-Phe-Pip-Arg-pNA), bovine pancreatic trypsin is assayed with S2222 (Benz-Isoleu-Glu-Gly-Arg-pNA), bovine plasma plasmin is assayed with Chromozym PL (Tosyl-Gly-Pro-Lys-pNA) and bovine factor Xa is assayed in 50mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.5 buffer with S2222.

Clotting Assays

Thrombin time (TT) and activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) are measured using Instrumentation Laboratories (IL) Test TT reagent and IL Test APTT (ellagic acid) reagent respectively in an Automated Coagulation Laboratory (ACL), according to the manufacturer's instructions.

In Vitro

To 1ml aliquots of rat pooled plasma (citrated), a 1/100 volume of a range of compound concentrations is added and the resulting mixtures preincubated at room temperature for 15 minutes, after which the TT and APTT are measured.

Ex Vivo

Compounds are dosed per os, intravenously or intraduodenally to rats. Pre- and post-dose blood samples are taken into citrate solution and plasma prepared. TT and APTT are measured as for in vitro assays.

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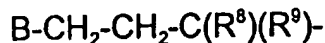
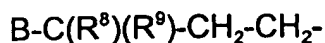
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All compounds specifically exemplified exhibited measured in vitro inhibitory activities against thrombin with $K_i < 3 \times 10^{-7}$ M and in vitro inhibitory potency versus trypsin with $K_i > 1 \times 10^{-5}$ M

$$\text{B-CH}_2\text{-(R}^8\text{)(R}^9\text{)-CH}_2\text{-}$$

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wherein:

R^8 and R^9 are independently hydrogen, $-(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{N(R}^{10}\text{)(R}^{11})$,

$-\text{CH}_2\text{O-(CH}_2)_2\text{N(R}^{10}\text{)(R}^{11})$, or R^8 and R^9 together form a 4 to 6 membered ring containing $\text{N(R}^{12})$; and

m is 0, 1 and 2 except where A represents $-\text{C(R}^8\text{)(R}^9\text{)-}$ when m is 1 or 2;

R^{10} and R^{11} are independently selected from hydrogen or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl optionally containing an oxygen in the chain or at the end of the chain;

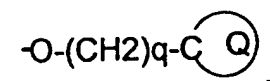
or R^{10} and R^{11} together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded form a 4 to 6 membered saturated heterocyclic ring wherein when the ring is six membered it may optionally contain one oxygen or an additional nitrogen atom present as $\text{N(R}^{12})$;

R^{12} is hydrogen or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl optionally containing an oxygen atom in the chain or at the end of the chain;

B is phenyl or a 5 to 6 membered aromatic heterocyclic ring containing up to two heteroatoms independently selected from oxygen, sulphur and nitrogen;

R^7 (when B is phenyl or an aromatic heterocycle) is one or more of hydrogen, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, perfluoro $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, $\text{OC}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl perfluoro $\text{OC}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, fluoro, chloro, or any one of the following fragments:

$(\text{CH}_2)_p\text{-O-(CH}_2)_2\text{N(R}^{10}\text{)(R}^{11})$ where R^{10} and R^{11} are as defined above, p is 0 or 1;



where Q , together with the C atom to which it is joined, is a 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic ring containing one nitrogen atom, said heterocyclic ring being optionally substituted by $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl, and q is 1 or 2;

$-(\text{CH}_2)_r\text{-C(R}^{13}\text{)(R}^{14}\text{)-(CH}_2)_s\text{-N(R}^{15}\text{)(R}^{16})$ where r and s are independently = 0, 1 or 2

R^{13} and R^{14} are independently hydrogen or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl optionally containing one oxygen atom in the chain or at the end of the chain, or R^{13} and R^{14} together with the

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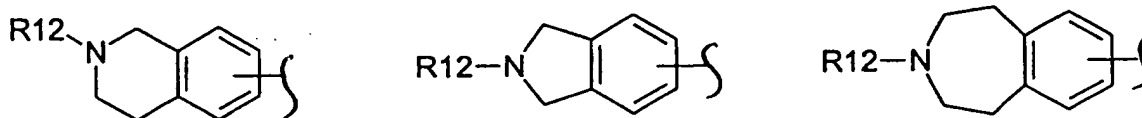
carbon atom to which they are bonded form a 4 to 6 membered carbocyclic saturated ring;

R^{15} and R^{16} are independently selected from hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl optionally containing an oxygen atom in the chain or at the end of the chain, or R^{15} and R^{16}

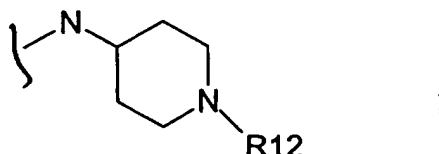
together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded form a 4 to 6 membered saturated heterocyclic ring;

or one of R^{13} or R^{14} and one of R^{15} or R^{16} together with the carbon and nitrogen atoms to which they are bonded form a 4 to 6 membered saturated heterocyclic ring in which case the other of R^{13} or R^{14} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl, and the others of R^{15} or R^{16} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl optionally containing an oxygen atom in the chain or at the end of the chain;

or wherein R^7 -B represents the following bicyclic fragments where R^{12} is as defined above



with the proviso that R^7 , R^8 and R^9 cannot all be hydrogen, and only one of R^7 , R^8 and R^9 contains one nitrogen atom or, when R^8 and R^9 together form a ring, said ring contains only one nitrogen atom with the proviso that one of R^8 or R^9 may be the following fragment which contains two nitrogen atoms:



OR, B is a 4 to 7 membered saturated or partially saturated heterocyclic ring containing one or two heteroatoms wherein at least one is a nitrogen and the other is independently selected from oxygen, sulphur and nitrogen; and wherein R^7 (when B is a saturated or partially saturated heterocycle) is one or more of C_1 - C_6 alkyl or

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C_1 - C_6 carbocyclic or C_3 - C_6 carbocyclic C_1 - C_4 alkyl said carbocyclic containing zero, one or more double bonds wherein said alkyl and cycloalkyl optionally contain one heteratom selected from oxygen, sulphur and nitrogen and are further optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, or C_1 - C_4 alkyl optionally containing an oxygen in the alkyl chain or at the end of the chain;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

2. A compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein R^1 is hydrogen or methyl.
3. A compound as claimed in claims 1 or 2 wherein R^2 is hydrogen or methyl.
4. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein R^3 is hydrogen or methyl.
5. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein R^4 is hydrogen.
6. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein R^5 is hydrogen.
7. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein R^6 is C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_3 - C_6 carbocyclic optionally substituted by fluoro, or R^5 and R^6 together form a bridging chain containing 2 or 3 carbon atoms.
8. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein Y is hydrogen, chloro or bromo.
9. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein W is CH or N.
10. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein X is CH or N.
11. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein B-A- represents $B-CH_2-C(R^8)(R^9)$ where R^8 and R^9 are independently hydrogen, $-(CH_2)_mN(R^{10})(R^{11})$, $-CH_2O-(CH_2)_2N(R^{10})(R^{11})$, or R^8 and R^9 together form a 4 to 6 membered ring containing $N(R^{12})$ and m is 0, 1 and 2 except where A represents $-C(R^8)(R^9)-$ when m is 1 or 2.
12. A compound as claimed in claim 11 wherein when C^* is chiral, then $B-CH_2-C^*(R^8)(R^9)$ represents the S-enantiomer.
13. A compound as claimed in claim 11 or 12 wherein B is phenyl.

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14. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein m is 1.
15. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein R¹⁰ and R¹¹ independently represent hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl optionally containing an oxygen atom in the chain, or R¹⁰ and R¹¹ together with the nitrogen to which they are bonded form a 5 to 6 membered heterocyclic ring wherein when the ring is six membered it may optionally contain one oxygen or a nitrogen atom.
16. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein R¹² is hydrogen or C₁-C₄ alkyl optionally containing an oxygen atom in the chain or at the end of the chain.
17. A compound as claimed in any one of preceding claims wherein B is phenyl or a six membered aromatic heterocyclic ring containing one nitrogen atom, wherein said phenyl or heterocyclic ring may be substituted by fluoro, chloro, C₁-C₄ alkyl or OC₁-C₄ alkyl.
18. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 13 wherein B is phenyl and R⁷ is -(CH₂)_r-C(R¹³)(R¹⁴)-(CH₂)_s-N(R¹⁵)(R¹⁶) wherein r,s, and R¹³ to R¹⁶ are as defined in claim 1.
19. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10 wherein B is a saturated or partially saturated 4 to 7 membered heterocyclic ring containing one or two heteroatoms wherein at least one is nitrogen and the other is independently selected from oxygen, sulphur and nitrogen; and R⁷ is R¹⁷ which is substituted on the nitrogen of the heterocyclic ring and is selected from one or more of C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₃-C₆ carbocyclic or C₃-C₆ carbocyclic C₁-C₄ alkyl, said carbocyclic containing zero, one or more double bonds wherein said alkyl and carbocyclic optionally contain one heteroatom selected from oxygen, sulphur and nitrogen and are further optionally substituted by one or more fluoro, or C₁-C₄ alkyl optionally containing an oxygen in the alkyl chain or at the end of the chain.
20. A compound as claimed in claim 19 wherein the saturated or partially saturated heterocyclic ring is furthermore optionally substituted by R¹⁸ which is

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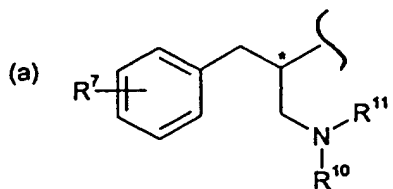
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independently selected from one or more of C₁-C₆ alkyl and perfluoro C₁-C₆ alkyl wherein said alkyl optionally contains an oxygen atom in the chain or at the end of the chain.

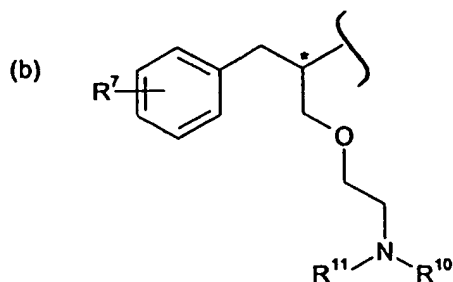
21. A compound as claimed in claims 19 or 20 wherein R₁₇ is cyclopropylmethyl.
22. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 19 to 21 wherein the heterocyclic ring is a 5 to 6 membered saturated heterocyclic ring.
23. A compound as claimed in any of one of claims 19 to 22 wherein B-A is B-C (R⁸)(R⁹).
24. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein R⁷-B-A is selected from the following radicals:

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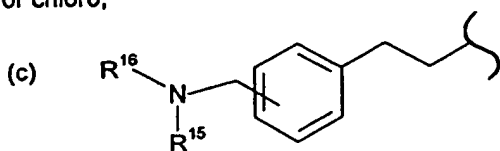
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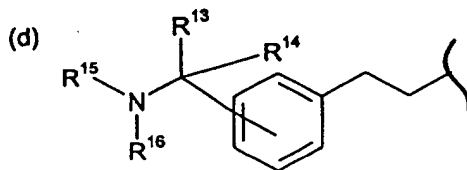
wherein R10 and R11 are as defined in claim 1 and R7 is hydrogen, C1-C4 alkyl, perfluoro C1-C4 alkyl, OC1-C4 alkyl, perfluoro OC1-C4 alkyl, fluoro or chloro;



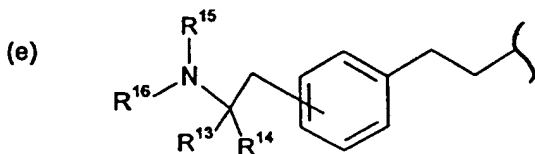
wherein R10 and R11 are as defined in claim 1;



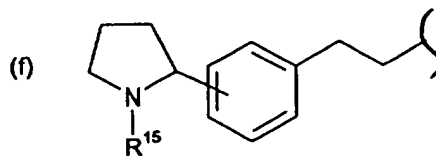
wherein R15 and R16 are as defined in claim 1;



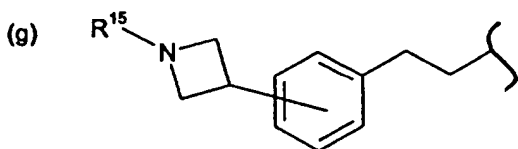
wherein R13 to R16 are as defined in claim 1;



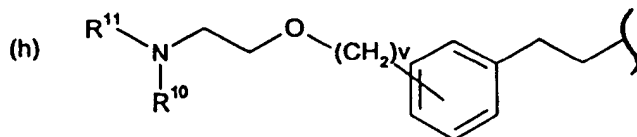
wherein R13 to R16 are as defined in claim 1;



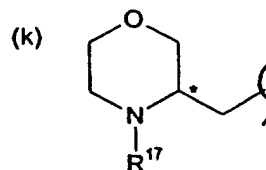
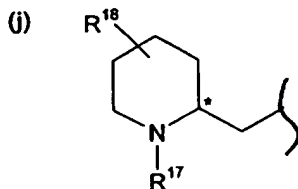
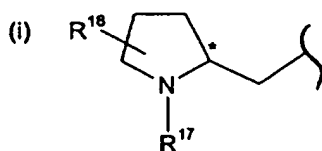
wherein R15 is hydrogen or C1-C4 alkyl optionally containing oxygen in the chain or at the end of the chain;



wherein R15 is hydrogen or C1-C4 alkyl optionally containing oxygen in the chain or at the end of the chain; and



wherein R10 and R11 are as defined in claim 1, and v is 0 or 1;

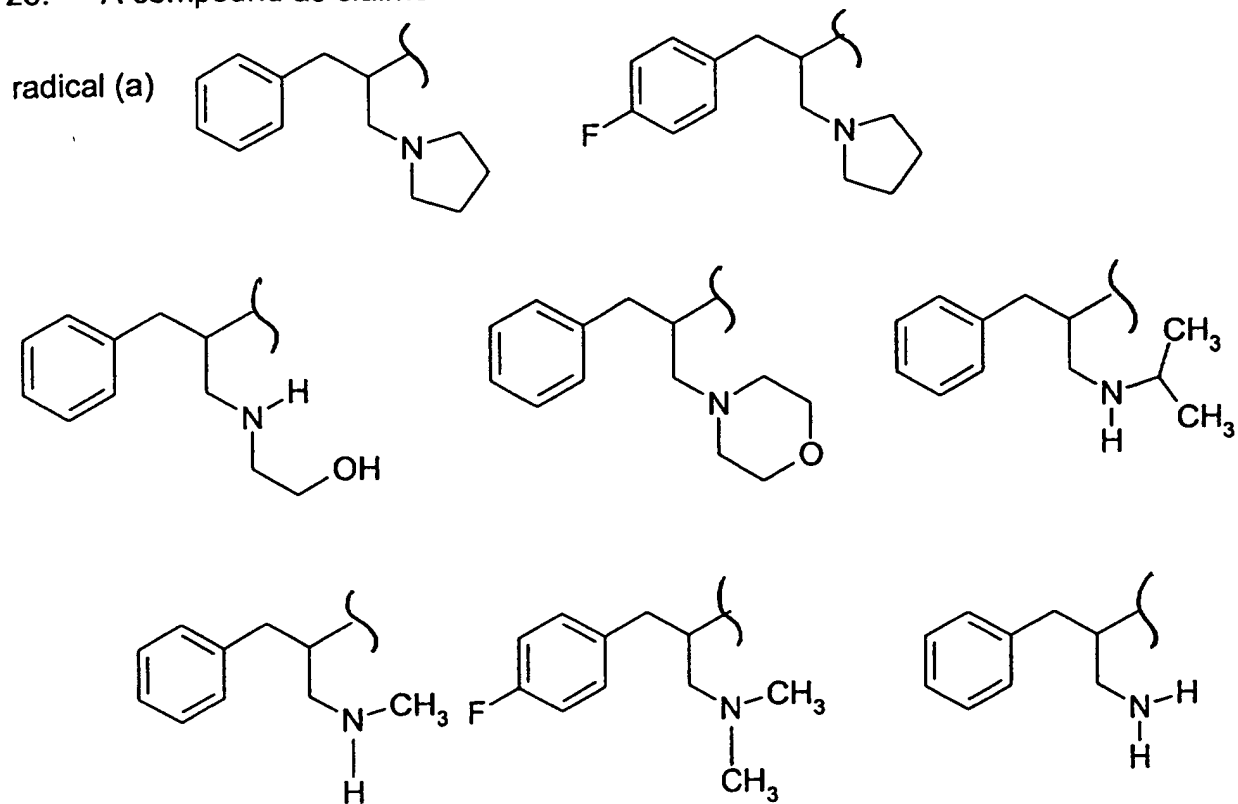


Wherein R17 and R18 in (i), (j) and (k) are as defined in claims 19 to 21.

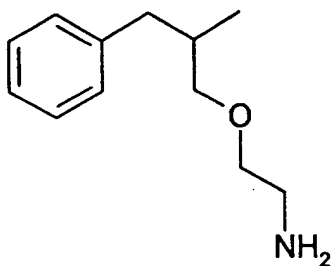
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25. A compound as claimed in claim 24 wherein radical (a) to (i) is selected from:



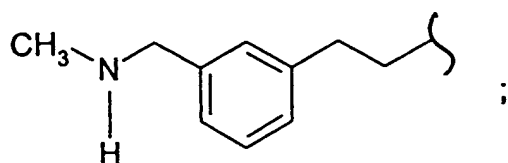
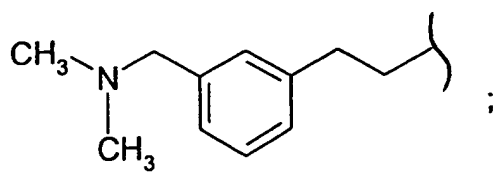
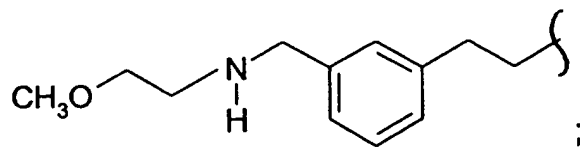
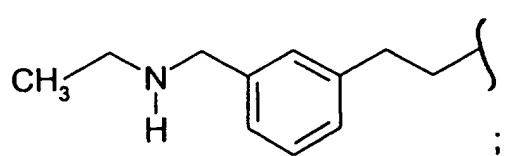
radical (b)



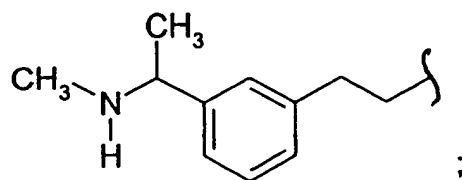
radical (c)

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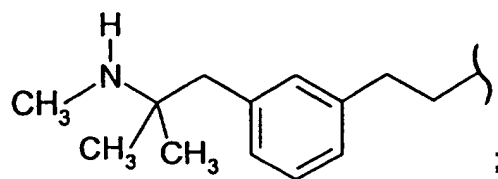
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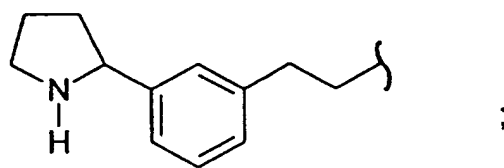
radical (d)



radical (e)



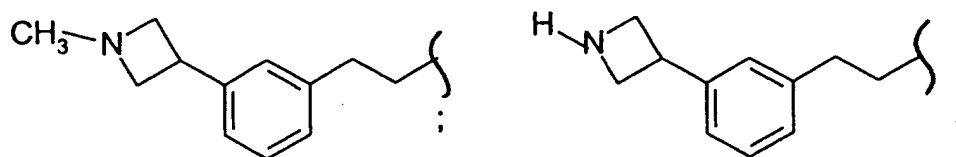
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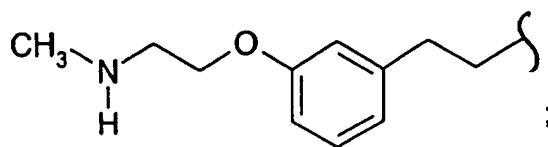
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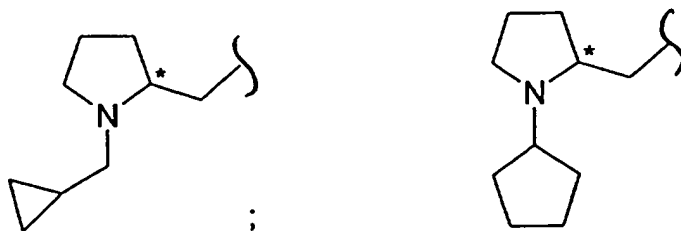
radical (g)



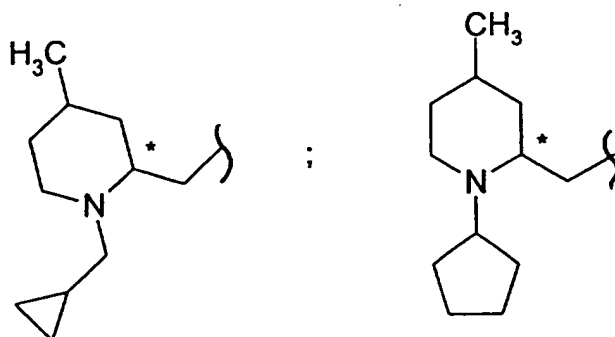
radical (h)



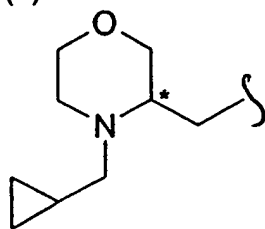
radical (i)



radical (j)



radical (k)



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26. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims selected from the group consisting of:

(*R,S*)-2-[3-[(2-amino-1-benzylethyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyridinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide;

2-[3-(3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenethylamino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide;

2-[3-chloro-5-(3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenethylamino)-2-methyl-6-oxo-1(6*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide;

2-[3-[(1*S*)-1-benzyl-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide;

2-[3-[(1*S*)-1-benzyl-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino-5-chloro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide;

2-[3-[(2*R,S*)-3-(dimethylamino)-2-phenylpropyl]amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide;

N-[(3-Methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-3-[(3-[(methylamino)methyl]phenethyl)amino]-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide;

2-[3-[(1*S*)-1-benzyl-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(6-methyl-1*H*-indazol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

2-[3-[(3-(3-azetidiny)phenethyl)amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

N-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-3-[(3-(1-methyl-3-azetidiny)phenethyl)amino]-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide;

2-[3-[(3-[(2-methoxyethyl)amino]methyl)phenethyl]amino]-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

2-[3-[(2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl]methyl]amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

2-[3-[(2*R*)-1-cyclopentylpyrrolidinyl]methyl]amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

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N-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-2-oxo-3-({[(2*R*)-1-tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-ylpyrrolidinyl)methyl]amino)-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide;

N-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-3-({[(2*R*)-1-[(1-methylcyclopropyl)methyl]pyrrolidinyl)methyl]amino)-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide;

2-[3-({[(2*R*)-1-(2-methoxyethyl)pyrrolidinyl)methyl]amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

N-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-3-({[(2*R*)-1-neopentylpyrrolidinyl)methyl]amino)-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide;

2-[3-({[(2*R*)-1-isobutylpyrrolidinyl)methyl]amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

2-[3-({[(2*R*)-1-(2-methoxyethyl)pyrrolidinyl)methyl]amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

2-[3-({[(2*R*)-1-cyclopentylpyrrolidinyl)methyl]amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

2-[3-({[(2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)piperidinyl)methyl]amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

27. A compound as claimed in claim 26 selected from the group consisting of:

2-[3-(3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenethylamino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide;

2-[3-[(1*S*)-1-benzyl-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-(1*H*-indol-5-ylmethyl)acetamide;

N-[(3-Methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]-2-[6-methyl-3-([3-[(methylamino)methyl]phenethyl]amino)-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]acetamide;

2-[3-[(3-[(2-methoxyethyl)amino]methyl]phenethyl]amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

2-[3-({[(2*R*)-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)pyrrolidinyl)methyl]amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

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2-[3-({[(2*R*)-1-cyclopentylpyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

2-[3-({[(2*R*)-1-isobutylpyrrolidinyl]methyl}amino)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1(2*H*)-pyrazinyl]-*N*-[(3-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)methyl]acetamide;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

28. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (1) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in any one of the preceding claims together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

29. A compound of a formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in any one of the claims 1 to 28 for use in medicine.

30. Use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 28 in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) after surgery, major medical illness, paralysis, malignancy, prolonged immobilisation trauma, application of lower limb plaster casts, or fractures of the lower limbs or pelvis; recurrent DVT; DVT during pregnancy when there is a previous history thereof; reocclusion following thrombolytic therapy; chronic arterial obstruction; peripheral vascular disease; acute myocardial infarction; unstable angina; atrial fibrillation; thrombotic stroke; transient ischaemic attacks; disseminated intravascular coagulation; coagulation in extra-corporeal circuits; occlusion of arterio-venous shunts and blood vessel grafts (including coronary artery by-pass grafts); restenosis and occlusion following angioplasty; neurodegenerative disorders; inflammatory disorders; or scarring.

31. A method of treating a mammal (including a human being) to cure or prevent deep vein thrombosis (DVT) after surgery, major medical illness, paralysis, malignancy, prolonged immobilisation trauma, application of lower limb plaster casts, or fractures of the lower limbs or pelvis; recurrent DVT; DVT during pregnancy when there is a previous history thereof; reocclusion following thrombolytic therapy; chronic arterial obstruction; peripheral vascular disease; acute myocardial infarction; unstable angina; atrial fibrillation; thrombotic stroke; transient ischaemic attacks;

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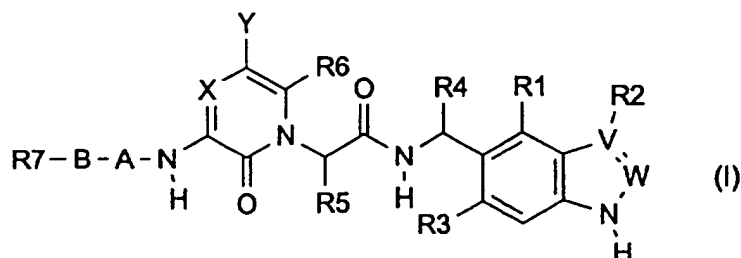
disseminated intravascular coagulation; coagulation in extra-corporeal circuits; occlusion of arterio-venous shunts and blood vessel grafts (including coronary artery by-pass grafts); restenosis and occlusion following angioplasty; neurodegenerative disorders; inflammatory disorders; or scarring; which comprises treating said mammal with an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 28.

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Abstract

Compounds of formula (I) :



are antithrombotic agents, having utility in a variety of therapeutic areas including the prevention and/or treatment of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) after surgery, major medical illness, paralysis, malignancy, prolonged immobilisation trauma, application of lower limb plaster casts, or fractures of the lower limbs or pelvis; recurrent DVT; DVT during pregnancy when there is a previous history thereof; reocclusion following thrombolytic therapy; chronic arterial obstruction; peripheral vascular disease; acute myocardial infarction; unstable angina; atrial fibrillation; thrombotic stroke; transient ischaemic attacks; disseminated intravascular coagulation; coagulation in extra-corporeal circuits; occlusion of arterio-venous shunts and blood vessel grafts (including coronary artery by-pass grafts); and restenosis and occlusion following angioplasty.